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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Fruit and Flower Planting Guide

FALL ● 1946

SPRING ● 1947

OFFERING

Complete Line of Nursery
Stock Direct to Grower

CUMBERLAND VALLEY NURSERIES

INCORPORATED

McMINNVILLE, TENNESSEE

Catering Especially to Extension Service Workers
Send Us Your Cooperative Orders

Where Better Nursery Stock Is
Grown

TO OUR FRIENDS:

We wish to express to you our appreciation of the kind words you have written and spoken about our trees, shrubs, and plants; and, second, we wish to thank you for the patronage which has permitted us to carry on for nearly a half century. It has been and will continue to be our earnest desire to merit your continued trade, and to add new people to an ever-widening circle of friends.

We are still hard pressed for both materials and manpower to take care of customers who have depended on us for years for their horticultural needs, but we are determined to do nothing but the best that we possibly can under any circumstances. We work to serve, we are inspired to produce quality, and we will accomplish your complete satisfaction out of a policy of sincerity that challenges comparison.

Even though we have tried to produce a maximum of fruit and nut trees, the demand has increased much faster than our production. There can be only one result. Supplies will move fast, and many late buyers will be disappointed. It has always been advisable to place your order for nursery stock early, and this year it is just as important as ever.

In this catalogue we list the best varieties we can find—those that have proved their worth and that we can recommend to you. We shall always strive to send you well-grown trees and plants, packed in a first-class manner, and thus help you to larger and better orchards and more attractive home grounds.

We do enthusiastically look forward to hearing from you. A friendly service is always at your command. Please remember, too, that it is also our policy to bring you stock of highest quality at prices that are always reasonable.

SAVE TIME—SAVE TRAVEL—SAVE LABOR

DO BUSINESS BY MAIL

Yours very truly,

CUMBERLAND VALLEY NURSERIES, INC.

J. R. BRAGG, President

TERMS AND CONDITION OF SALE

Prices: Regardless of increased cost of production, which again has just about doubled over last year, you will find very little change in our prices. Some rates have been lowered a bit where possible, while others may have been increased slightly to cover cost on that particular item. We have made them as low as possible for your benefit. Higher priced trees cannot be better; lower priced trees must be inferior in some ways. Prices quoted are f.o.b., McMinnville, and are subject to change without notice. **This cancels all former lists.**

Order by Mail: There is no risk in Mail-Order buying! Save Time—Save Travel—Save Labor. You are protected by our written guarantee. Make your selection at your convenience! We are an old and reliable firm, and our many satisfied customers bring us new business every year.

Guarantee: Every tree and plant we ship is guaranteed to be strictly first class; free from injurious diseases and insects. Any time trees or plants are received that do not meet these standards, they will be replaced free of charge, or your money refunded. Continued growth depends on soil, weather conditions, planting, and after care. After ten days it is mutually understood that the nursery stock is satisfactory. However, we will replace stock that dies from unavoidable causes at half price, if notified within two months after its arrival.

Varieties: Our listing of new varieties and selected types of older varieties point the way to greater production, greater consumer satisfaction, and greater profits to the grower. Years of careful breeding, suitable soil, ideal climate, and culture go into the growing of our stock. We make every effort to keep our varieties true to name, being ready at all times to replace upon proper proof, any that prove otherwise. Further than this, we are not responsible.

Shipping Season: We begin filling orders about October 15th to November 1st, and except for a few of the coldest days, continue uninterrupted until about April 1st, or as long as stock remains dormant. Send your order at any time and we will ship when instructed, or at the proper time.

Packing: We use only the best materials in packing, and our workmen are thoroughly trained to the work. We are well prepared to handle your orders, large or small. Every shipment is accompanied by the official certificate of inspection of our State Entomologist.

Terms: Remit by Money Order preferably, or check. Unregistered currency sent at your risk. Send remittance for full amount of order, if possible, to reduce office labor, and will also save you collection fees on balances sent C.O.D. Deposit of one-fourth is required with C.O.D. orders, and no discount is applicable on these orders.

Special Discount: On orders amounting to \$50.00 or more, we allow a straight discount of 5% if full remittance is sent with order. This special concession makes it desirable to send "Club Orders"; two or three or several persons sending their orders together to be included in one shipment. **Please note that the ten, hundred, and other quantity rates are on that number of one variety, and not on an assortment of ten, hundred, etc. In other words, if you order less than ten of one variety, the "Each" rate is due to apply, etc.**

Transportation: All orders, unless otherwise specified, travel at the cost and risk of the purchaser. Small bundles

can be sent Parcel Post, in which case please add 15% to order to cover postage. Any excess funds will be returned to you. Larger bundles will be sent by Express, collect. (Freight is not generally recommended for shipping nursery stock.) Be sure to give nearest Express Office and full address on order blank.

Beware of Frost: Treatment of Nursery Stock received during frosty weather: Place bale or box in cool cellar, or some such place, and let thaw out gradually. Don't handle plants until frost is out. Don't be in a hurry to open, as stock can remain in this condition for several days, if packages are covered to exclude air. Stock can then be unpacked for planting, or be stored under proper conditions. There will be no damage to stock if handled properly when received.

Please Read These Instructions Carefully Before Ordering
Thank You

BRIGHT FUTURE IN FRUIT GROWING

Fruit growers must plant now to meet future consumer demand. Science, quick freezing, dehydration, and other forms of processed fruits promise a new era for the fruit producer. The great strides made in this field have opened a new world for the fruit grower and given him a new outlet for surpluses at a profit which in the past were a total loss

With the thought of declining production on one hand, and the increased consumption on the other, the fruit grower must prepare now to protect his production and income in the years ahead. War has brought many changes in the American diet and taught our people many new ways to preserve health through eating all types of fruits and vegetables, which they will not wish to forego in peacetime, and certainly the canner and processor are not going to allow the consumer to forget what he has learned. To the improvements in quick freeze, dehydration, extraction of necessary principles from fruit, we add new types of packaging designed to keep in perfect condition every type of food until consumed.

The grower should first determine his market outlet for the type of fruit he will grow and the opportunity for disposal of any surplus. Then he should be sure his location and soil will support the type of fruit he wishes to grow without excessive production cost. And last, but not least, buy the best nursery stock available. Cheap nursery stock is expensive even if given to you. Select your nurseryman with the same care you do your banker or doctor.

We have some varieties that are not shown in this list, and we solicit your orders for your full needs. If we do not have the particular variety wanted, we will send best substitute, unless you specify that we not do this. This has reference to small assorted orders. On commercial orders WE DO NOT SUBSTITUTE.

APPLES

For Home Gardens and Orchards

The apple continues to be the king of fruits. By carefully selecting varieties, fresh fruit can be harvested from your trees over a period of six months, and the better winter varieties can be kept in common storage until the new crop is harvested, making fresh fruit possible throughout the year. Our selection of varieties of apples has been carefully made up after many years of growing.

Note: Please note that all quantity rates are due to apply on that number of one variety, and not on an assortment of same. In other words, you should order ten of the same variety to entitle you to this rate, etc.

Apples—Whips

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.45	\$ 3.50	\$ 30.00	\$200.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.55	4.50	40.00	300.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	5.50	50.00	400.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	6.50	60.00	500.00

Apples—2-Yr. Branched

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.85	\$ 7.50	\$ 70.00	\$650.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	8.50	80.00	750.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25	11.00	100.00	900.00

EARLY, OR SUMMER APPLES

Yellow Transparent. Earliest variety of apple; skin clear yellow, flesh white, flavor slightly acid, size medium. This is the most popular early green apple grown and has proven a profit maker in a large number of apple districts. The Yellow Transparent tree is hardy and somewhat of a dwarf grower, bears when very young, and makes an excellent filler. An exceptionally good keeper and shipper.

Lodi. The Lodi is proving to be one of our most worthy early apples. It has the same quality and flavor as Yellow Transparent, but is much larger and more firm. The tree is more spreading and vigorous, bears early and more regular than Transparent. The fruit is a better shipper and does not show bruising as badly. Ripens a few days after Transparent, but due to size, can be picked with that variety, if desired. Lodi should be interplanted for best results.

Anoka. Called the "Old Folks Apple" because it comes into bearing at an early age, often having some fruit the second year after planting. It is very resistant to cold temperatures. Bears heavily. Fruit is good size, colored red with yellow streaks, ripens in midsummer, and is fine for cooking. The tree does not grow so large as some other varieties, and is therefore good for planting in the yard if other space is not available.

Early Red Bird. Among the earliest to ripen and a fine apple. Flesh is white, juicy, and slightly tart, tender and crisp. A very good variety, and like Transparent, bears heavily on young trees. Affords the market with an early apple of good size and quality. Good shipper.

Early Harvest. One of the old favorites in early summer apples. Trees very vigorous and productive. Fruit tender with yellow skin. Good for eating and cooking. Very popular for home orchards.

Red June. An early summer apple, producing medium-sized red fruit of distinctive flavor. Very productive and a splendid eating apple; also fine for cooking. This is an especial favorite of the children.

Early McIntosh. Follows Transparent in ripening; flesh white, tender, juicy, and fine flavor. Has some prominent qualities as the Winter McIntosh. A thrifty grower and a

regular bearer. Cash in on the popularity of the McIntosh by growing Early McIntosh for your markets.

All Red Duchess. This is a dandy bright red, juicy, acid apple for summer desserts. The trees really bear quickly and heavily. Perfectly hardy and thrives everywhere. Wonderful pollenizer for other trees. This is an all-purpose apple, and brings premium prices on an early market.

Milton. A very handsome new apple of the McIntosh type. Fruit is a beautiful pinkish red, with tender, crisp, white flesh of excellent flavor. Trees are hardy and vigorous. Ripens about three to four weeks before McIntosh.

Red Astrachan. Fruit medium size, yellow with dark red patches; flesh decidedly acid and juicy; excellent for cooking, and very satisfactory for home planting. Trees are very hardy and prolific.

Hackworth. A southern apple of distinctive merit. Should have a place in all family orchards in Dixie. Medium-sized fruit, striped, and very juicy. A very good bearer.

Maiden Blush. Another of the old varieties which continues to be popular in the home orchard, and one of the best late summer commercial apples. Medium to large fruit, yellow background, with red blush. Firm, good shipper.

Old-Fashioned Horse. An old favorite, famous for cider making, pies, drying, and all culinary purposes. When allowed to mellow to deepest gold, it is a delicious eating apple. Fruit is large, pale greenish yellow, shaded with red; tender, juicy, subacid. Tree is vigorous and very hardy; upright grower; bears early and abundantly.

Wealthy. This beautiful, moderate-sized, brilliant red apple is of fine quality; one of the best of its season. It is a relatively good keeper, and owing to the hardiness of the tree, its adaptability to cold climates and early bearing habits, it can be profitable as a filler. Wealthy is a good pollenizer for other varieties.

FALL AND WINTER APPLES

All Red McIntosh. In addition to having all the desirable qualities of the original McIntosh, it has the advantage of deep red color covering the entire fruit. Flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid. Tree hardy, vigorous, and healthy; starts to bear young and heavily. It is a favorite for market and eating. Fruits medium to large, highly flavored, covered with brilliant crimson. A very beautiful apple, and ranks as one of the best general purpose, home and commercial varieties ever introduced.

Kendall. A new McIntosh seedling, of about the same season, but keeps a little longer. The apples are large, trim, with whitish, fine-grained flesh, and handsomely covered with dark red. Ranks as one of the best all-purpose apples.

Kinnard Choice. Originated in Tennessee. One of the best all-purpose apples. Similar in color to Winesap, but ripens earlier. Appreciated wherever known. Flesh yellow, crisp, agreeably subacid, and aromatic. Trees hardy and prolific. An excellent all-purpose apple.

Tolman Sweet. The leading sweet apple of the nation! Trees hardy, long-lived, and bear early. Fruit pale yellow, sometimes blushed. Flesh firm, white, and sweet. Highly esteemed for dessert and all culinary purposes.

Cortland. Very similar to McIntosh, but if possible an improvement. The flesh is firmer but just as juicy; the apples do not drop so readily and ship better. Fruit bright deep red in color. Flesh snow white, firm, crisp, and tender. One of the top-ranking commercial varieties, leading in production and income from early winter apples.

All Red Jonathan. Everybody places this variety among the best in both appearance and quality. Medium-sized fruits with brilliant red skins. Flesh nearly white, crisp, and tender, with a distinctly pleasant aroma. A well-known commercial variety, and also excellent cooking or eating apple. Used extensively as a filler and pollenizing variety.

Grimes Golden. An apple of the highest quality. It is one of the fancy dessert apples and ranks with Delicious and Jonathan on the market. Medium to large fruit, bright yellow with pink cheek; flesh fine grained and juicy, with a very pleasing spicy flavor. The tree is hardy, grows upright, and is quite disease resistant. Highly recommended and widely planted to pollenize self-sterile varieties.

Northwestern Greening. A fall apple in the South, but ripening later in the northern localities where it is very hardy and productive. Fruit pale, waxy yellow, sometimes blushed. Very smooth and attractive.

Yellow Delicious. An all-purpose apple with almost every good quality. It is unique in quality, and is early and consistent in heavy bearing habits. Grows in popularity each year, and is especially adapted to road stand markets. The fine, firm textured flesh of the apple, combined with the beautiful golden yellow skin and very pleasing flavor, make it hard to equal. This apple should be picked at just the right period and placed in cold storage for later winter use.

Dark Red Delicious. In addition to having all the desirable qualities of the original Delicious, it also has an exquisite deep color covering the entire fruit. It is the most popular apple of all time, and is producing in almost every fruit section of the world. The exquisite flavor and aroma of the fruit is known to every consumer. Fruit is medium to large, covered with brilliant dark red; flesh fine grained, crisp, and melting. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree is one of the hardiest, and a vigorous grower. The Delicious trees need cross pollenization to produce regular crops.

Red Northern Spy. The old northern favorite, dressed up in a new, brighter, red-all-over gown! If you desire more color in your Spy apples, plant the Red Northern Spy. Finer flavor, but same wonderful keeping quality. A very desirable apple for drying, baking, storage, pies, etc. Extra large size fruit; strong, vigorous, hardy trees.

Turley (Turley Winesap). The Turley is gradually winning its way solely on its merit. The tree is vigorous and bears fruit early. Fruit is very red and averages large to very large. It is a Stayman type apple and will not crack at the stem. A very profitable commercial variety, being a splendid late keeper. Flesh crisp, tender, very juicy, firm, and of excellent flavor.

Dark Red Stayman. This is considered one of our foremost commercial apples. Has the same characteristics as the regular Stayman, with the added attraction of fruit coloring, a beautiful, solid, dark red. Without a doubt one of the most profitable apples ever grown. Tree is vigorous, hardy, and spreading. An early bearer and very productive. Fruit medium to large, skin smooth, flesh yellow, firm, tender, and juicy. Has a rich, subacid, aromatic flavor. Quality the very best. A splendid late keeping variety.

Red Rome Beauty. (The Gallia Beauty strain of Red Rome.) An improved Rome Beauty, identical in vigor and production. Color of fruit much brighter and solid red. Produces much higher percentage of fancy apples and also superior in quality to the ordinary strain. It is really one of our most beautiful apples, and is a favorite with the growers wherever planted. Bears at an early age and produces bumper crops. Keeps in good condition until very late in the season. Flavor and quality away above the

average. Ask for and get this improved strain when planting the Red Rome type apple.

Winter Banana. Fruit large, golden yellow, tinted red on sunny side; flavor like banana, rich and spicy. Trees very hardy, vigorous, and fruitful. Flesh fine grained, rich, subacid, aromatic; highest quality.

Baldwin. Probably the most extensively grown of any winter apple in the northern states. Yields large crops and ships well. Fruit large, bright red, crisp, juicy, and rich; tree vigorous, upright, and productive. It is esteemed for an eating apple and for cooking. Has been a favorite of commercial orchardists for many years.

Arkansas Black. Fruit medium to large; beautiful dark color, almost black. Flesh yellowish, slightly subacid; crisp and good flavor. A good all-purpose apple.

Gano (Black Ben). A handsome large apple of perfect shape, smooth, glossy, deep skin; flesh white, slightly tinged with yellow; firm, rather coarse, crisp, mild subacid flavor. Excellent keeper, standing long shipments; a profitable market variety. The best of the Ben Davis type.

Yates. Very popular in the South, especially throughout the cotton states. A heavy bearer and good keeper. Fruit will often stay on trees until near Christmas if not picked. Fruit small, dark red, with small white dots; skin thin and tender; flesh crisp, juicy, and of finest flavor. Fine for home use as well as marketing.

York Imperial. A late fall or early winter variety, planted largely in the Virginias and adjoining states. Fruits keep and ship exceptionally well. Large size; greenish yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, and aromatic. Heavy bearer and fruit hangs well on the tree.

Haralson. No matter how cold your winters are, you can now have big, beautiful, dark-red-all-over apples. Haralson thrives everywhere. Trees are thrifty growers and heavy producers. Fruit is crisp, juicy, flavorful, fragrant, and white. Winter storage and shipping kind.

Mammoth Black Twig. A seedling of Winesap, growing more vigorously. Bears large fruits of good quality. Skin smooth, yellowish covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, subacid aromatic flavor. Tree is vigorous and yields big crops. Needs cross pollenization.

CRAB APPLES

Plant these outstanding double purpose trees for beauty of bloom and heavy crops of fruit. Much in demand for making jellies, sauce, and pickling. Prices same as on standard apple trees.

Transcendent. An early ripening variety. Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful rich crimson cheek; when ripe, the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, subacid pleasant flavor. Good grower and very productive.

Dolga. A handsome red crab apple of medium size. The fruit jellies easily and makes rich, ruby-red jelly. Tree bears young and very heavily, is of medium size, and especially adapted to ornamental planting. Not subject to blight.

Whitney. Has in full measure all the good qualities of the best crab apples, for those who want an early season fruit. Tree is of medium size, fruit large and uniform in size. Skin light yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, mild subacid. One of the best varieties.

PEACH

Peach growing continues to be one of America's best paying crops. No other fruit stands ahead of the peach for general planting over a very large section of the country. While the trees prefer a well-drained, sandy loam, they will adapt themselves to almost any well-drained location, if given proper care. Our wide range of varieties makes it possible for you to have fruit ripening over a long period of time. Varieties are listed in about the order in which they ripen, though some overlap and ripen about the same time.

Spraying is necessary for peaches if best results are desired. Ask your state entomologist to send you a bulletin giving full instructions. The department will also tell you where to get machines and materials. Careful spraying means profits in peach growing.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 12 inch.....	\$.45	\$3.50	\$25.00	\$125.00
12 to 18 inch.....	.50	4.00	30.00	175.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.55	4.50	35.00	225.00
24 to 30 inch.....	.70	5.50	45.00	300.00
30 to 36 inch.....	.80	6.50	50.00	350.00
3 to 5 feet.....	.95	8.50	70.00	550.00

Mayflower. The earliest known peach, but blooms late and is seldom damaged by frost. Size medium, round; bright red all over; ripens well to the seed; tender, juicy, and of excellent flavor. Tree bears young and is very prolific.

Red Bird. One of the best early peaches. Bright red color, with good flavor. Good shipper. Used as a commercial variety in the South. Fruit is large, white-fleshed, overspread with bright, glowing red. Earliness, high color, and productiveness make it a very profitable variety. Cling.

Red Haven. A grand peach; the most promising new early yellow variety for either home use or commercial markets. It is extra early (ripens a month before Elberta), brilliant in color; fine flavored, being very sweet, juicy, and fine textured; is an excellent shipper, having very firm flesh and tough skin; perfect freestone, medium to large size. Smooth skin, almost fuzzless. Bears heavy crops. Originated at the Michigan Experiment Station and has been thoroughly tested.

Early Rose. Fruit beautiful brilliant red all over; flesh fine-grained, tender, and of best quality. Tree vigorous, hardy, and an early bearer. Tends to overload and should be thinned; where this is done, the most beautiful peaches can be grown. They carry well. Semicling.

Carman. Among many white-fleshed peaches, few hold a more conspicuous place than Carman. It adapts itself to almost any climate and to a great variety of soils. Fruit is a brilliant red splashed with darker red on a creamy-white background; very nearly round in shape, and is scarcely surpassed in attractiveness when packed in box or basket. Quality and flavor very good. Tree is very hardy and abundant producer.

Golden Jubilee. Unusually hardy, resists excessive cold; a sure cropper after severe winter and heavy frosts. Medium to large in size, ripens almost four weeks ahead of Elberta, and considered to be one of the best early ripening varieties. Fine flavor, yellow freestone, attractive color, and fine texture. Profitable for market and excellent for home use. It has been thoroughly tested, and we recommend it highly.

Rochester. A large yellow peach, with a handsome over-color of mottled red. The flesh is thick and firm, marbled yellow, stained with red at the pit, juicy, rich, sweet; exquisite flavor. (Requires only half the usual amount of sugar

for canning.) The tree comes into bearing when very young, is a strong, upright grower, and is hardy as an oak.

Early Hiley. Large freestone peach; flesh white, with general appearance and qualities of regular Hiley Belle, except ripens about ten days earlier. Was developed from sport limb of regular Hiley in southern Georgia. Prolific bearer and good shipper. A great favorite and very profitable for early market.

South Haven. A fine hardy peach of the Elberta type, introduced by the South Haven Experiment Station, which has proven to be an excellent variety. The tree is very thrifty and productive. It is a freestone, yellow-fleshed peach which colors up well and ripens its crop over a period of about ten days, which makes it especially desirable for local and road stand markets. It is the Elberta type, but ripens about two weeks before Elberta.

Hale Haven. The most universally satisfactory of any recent introduction in peach, and is considered a premium peach for every commercial orchard. This marvelous new peach was introduced by the Michigan Experiment Station, and is a cross between the famous J. H. Hale and South Haven. Considered the greatest find in peach since the original Elberta, and is really an aristocrat of the first order. Has steadily gained in favor because of its size, color, good shipping qualities, and hardiness of bud. Extremely high colored before ripening; withstands cold temperatures; very hardy and heavy bearer. A perfect freestone, yellow-fleshed peach. This bridges the gap between Golden Jubilee and Elberta ripening. Wherever you are located, you can't go wrong by planting liberally of our genuine Hale Haven.

Hiley Belle. The earliest commercial freestone, white-fleshed peach; for many years the South's greatest early commercial peach. Medium-sized peach with beautiful red blush and tough skin. The flesh is juicy and very tender. Good shipper, and also desirable for home use.

Champion. Used as the standard to gauge the quality of all other white-fleshed peaches. The fruits are equally attractive to the eye as to the palate. In addition to having a pleasant flavor, tender flesh, and very juicy, it also has a honeyed flavor which gives it individuality. Large, round, quite regular; yellowish-white, mottled red on sunny side; flesh white with red at the pit. A general favorite of great hardiness. Freestone.

Sullivan's Early Elberta. This is a bud sport of the famous Elberta, ripening a full seven to twelve days ahead of its parent. The tree and fruit are identical with the regular Elberta. Fruit averages large in size, extra fine quality, and shows good shipping ability. It ripens ahead of the usual Early Elbertas and Georgia Belle, and has already become a favorite with the commercial planters. Our trees are propagated from the original strain, and we recommend them without reservations. Get in on this worth-while variety now.

Early Elberta. A good commercial variety, ripening just before regular Elberta. A very large, attractively colored, yellow-flushed, freestone peach. The trees are hardy, thrifty, and bear consistently. Our Early Elberta is propagated from an old, original strain.

Belle of Georgia. Leading white peach for commercial plantings in all peach producing areas. Fruit large, bright, attractive red almost covering the peach, with white background. Flesh white, highly flavored, and very firm. Trees very vigorous, hardy, and productive. Fine all-round mid-summer peach.

J. H. Hale. Richly handsome peach which never loses its popularity. Highly flavored, fine textured, golden flesh. Skin bright yellow, deeply blushed red, nearly fuzzless. An

extra large, round, uniform fruit. Freestone. Very hardy, but semifertile; plant a pollener about every third row for best results. Usually ripens two or three days ahead of Elberta. You will be pleased with our original strain of luscious J. H. Hales.

Elberta. Most popular peach on the market! Everyone is familiar with this old reliable variety; continues to be America's leading commercial peach. Universally planted, Elberta leads all other peaches in number of trees producing fruit. Its attractive appearance, large size, uniformly shaped fruits are well known throughout the world. The tree is hardy, disease resistant, very thrifty, and very productive under most conditions. Fruit ripens midseason, roundish with a pointed tip, thick skin, flesh yellow, stained pink near pit; juicy, firm, but tender. Excellent quality freestone, and is famous for its ability to carry to distant markets. You cannot go wrong by choosing our superior strain of Elberta.

Augbert. A freestone peach similar to Elberta, but later, and in many respects, superior. At the head of the list for commercial planting, to prolong the Elberta season; also fine variety for home orchards, as it makes an excellent canning peach. Trees are very vigorous and productive. Fruit large, round, uniformly shaped. Golden orange flesh and skin. Very beautiful. Freestone, self-pollinating. Plant Augbert to prolong the peach picking season.

Gage Elberta. This comparatively recent introduction came from an Illinois orchard from a bud sport of Elberta, and in its several years of trial has proven highly disease resistant. Tree has many characteristics of the Elberta, but is more spreading in habit of growth, and blooms come later, usually setting a crop of fruit even under unfavorable conditions. Fruit is more highly colored than Elberta and ripens about five days after. Very well adapted to growing conditions in all parts of the country, and we recommend it highly.

Shippers Late Red. A splendid peach to follow Elberta, and a favorite wherever planted. A large, very high colored, attractive red, yellow-fleshed freestone, and good quality peach. Very productive and a good shipping peach. Brings top market prices. A very desirable peach.

Amber Gem. Called the frostproof peach. A peach that is huge in size, extremely bright red in color, tinged with yellow, and a clingstone variety. The tree is thrifty, bears an enormous crop, and is a wonderful peach for canning. Extremely heavy skinned, and a very fine shipping peach. Very hardy, often setting as much as 90% crop where other varieties freeze out.

Heath Cling. Heath Cling is the oldest named American peach now under cultivation, and of all the American peaches, this fruit keeps longest, often remaining in good condition from October until December. Well-grown, the peach has a sweet, rich, vinous taste; flesh adheres very tightly to the stone, making it excellent for pickling and preserving. Very white with blush; flesh white, slightly red at the pit; tender, juicy, and sweet. Commands a fancy price in all markets.

Chinese Cling. One of the first peaches to be brought to America, being imported in 1850, and the parent of a great number of the best white fleshed peaches grown in this country. The flavor of this peach is delicious, being finely balanced between sweetness and sourness, with sweet predominating, and with a most distinct, curious, and pleasant taste of the almond: Skin tough and adheres to pulp; flesh white, tinged with red near the pit, juicy, meaty, and aromatic. Prolong your peach season by planting this variety.

PEARS

There is scarcely a section in the entire country where pears will not produce abundantly if proper care is used in the selection of varieties. By all means pears should be planted extensively for both market and home use.

You can have fresh pears for six months or longer if the right sorts are selected, first fresh from the tree and then from those that have been stored in a cool place. Pears begin bearing in two to three years after planting, depending on variety and attention they get. They grow best on moist, rich lands, but are more subject to blight where growth is vigorous and heavy. So it is best to give them just average lands and not push them too fast. Where blight appears, cut out and burn it promptly, keeping saw or knife thoroughly disinfected with creosote, carbolic acid, or other disinfectant. Careful and thorough pruning will do much to lessen this disease.

Pear—Whips

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$ 75.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	12.50	95.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	14.50	105.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.95	16.50	120.00

Pear—2-Yr. Branched

3 to 4 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
4 to 5 feet.....	2.25	20.00	175.00
5 to 6 feet.....	2.50	22.50	200.00

Varieties:

Bartlett. Grown profitably in every pear growing section in America. Trees vigorous and bear young. Fruits large and long with clear yellow color when mature. Flesh fine grained and juicy.

Pineapple Pear. Resembles the Keiffer, with crisp, juicy, coarse flesh. Fine for cooking and canning. So far, it has proved to be a blight proof. Ripens July and August.

Garber. An earlier pear than Kieffer. Hardy north and south. A very vigorous grower producing fruits suitable for culinary purposes.

Kieffer. Grown largely for culinary purposes. Grows to large size. Fruit long and heavy. Flesh coarse and not so sweet. Largely planted for canning.

Douglas. Wonderful fall pear. Golden yellow in color. Tree bears very young, and an excellent variety. One of the hardiest, most blight resistant, and productive pears now being grown. Suitable for home or market.

Seckel. Very vigorous and productive. Fruits reddish-brown, of medium size. One of the best all-purpose pears.

Baldwin. A blight-resistant new pear of good flavor, originating in Baldwin County, Alabama. Vigorous grower, ripening in August. Has been found superior to any other blight-resistant varieties fruited in that area. An introduction which is unusually promising.

PLUM AND NECTARINE

The plum in large variety thrives over a wide range of soils and climates and should be generally planted. No home orchard is complete without several trees of choice varieties to give fresh fruit for eating as well as an abundance for jams, jellies, preserves, etc., and there is always a market for choice plums.

PLUM AND NECTARINE

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.50	\$ 50.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.90	7.50	60.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.10	8.50	75.00
3 to 5 feet.....	1.25	11.00	100.00

Varieties:

Abundance. Early, large, color pinkish red, changing to darker red, with thin bloom. Yellow flesh. Very juicy, sweet, and tender, pleasantly aromatic. Hardy; very productive. Adaptable to a wide diversity of soils and climates.

Burbank. Early, about one week after Abundance. Large, cherry red with thin lilac bloom. Flesh amber yellow with rich, sugary flavor; high quality and very productive. A product of Burbank, the master plant breeder. Should be in every orchard.

Red June. Early, medium size, garnet-red color, thin bloom, flesh light yellow, somewhat meaty, sweet, aromatic. Trees are healthy, hardy, and productive. An early market plum.

Shropshire. Best known damson. Very vigorous, hardy, and productive, often overladen with fruit. Color blue-black. Flesh golden yellow. Good variety if you are planting one tree or one thousand trees.

Bruce (Gold). A hybrid variety which is popular and profitable. Fruit almost transparent, golden yellow. A sure bearer and suited to a wide area. Exceedingly desirable as a market sort. Ripe in July.

Wickson. The fruit of the Wickson is the largest of the Oriental plums, and is of handsome color and distinct form. Flesh is firm and of a peculiar flavor, generally considered pleasant. This is the best known of Burbank's many plums.

Nectarines. "Fruit of the gods!" Lovely pink blooms in spring on small trees, and loads of delicious, sweet fruit in late summer! Smooth skin like plums; mellow, rich, juicy flesh like peaches. Very fragrant. A treat, whether eaten fresh or canned. Self-pollenizing. Hardy as peach trees.

CHERRY

Not difficult to grow, but the trees are best adapted to well drained rich soil. The sour varieties grow more readily than the sweets, but you can have both if your location is good. Be sure to plant the trees as soon as they arrive—don't let them lie around. Press the dirt firmly around the roots; tramp it hard. Prune the same as apples or pears, but do not cut the central leaders.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$ 75.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00	125.00
4 to 5 feet.....	2.00	17.50	150.00

Varieties:

Black Tartarian (Sweet). A widely planted sweet cherry. Adapts itself to many different soils and climates. Fruits ripen early. Purplish red flesh that is sweet and juicy.

Early Richmond (Sour). The leading early sour cherry. Trees vigorous everywhere planted. Fruits dark red. Flesh pale yellow, tender and melting.

Montmorency (Sour). The most popular sour cherry grown in America. It is surpassed by no other sour cherry in vigor and health. Fruit light to dark red. Flesh pale yellow tinged with red; very juicy.

Governor Wood (Sweet). A wonderful sweet cherry for home use. Trees bear early. Fruit large, yellowish-white, tinted with crimson. Flesh tender, sweet, and juicy.

APRICOTS

Fine for Canning

The apricot is one of the most delightful luscious fruits grown when eaten fully ripe and fresh from the tree. It is remarkable that such a rich and beautiful, golden, sweet fruit is not planted more, especially since it ripens just after the early cherries and before the best early peaches. Apricots are best adapted for city gardens or where trees are protected by buildings. They are delicious fruits, and therefore a little extra care should be given to protect the flowers from late spring frosts. Trees when planted in orchard may be protected by timber or tall-growing fruit trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.50	\$ 50.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.90	7.50	60.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.10	8.50	75.00
3 to 5 feet.....	1.25	11.00	100.00

Varieties:

Early Golden. An early ripening variety of medium size. Skin smooth, pale orange color. Flesh yellow. Juicy and sweet, with good flavor.

Moorpack (Standard Freestone). This is the big, juicy, full-flavored apricot demanded for canning and drying throughout the country. One of our finest dessert varieties. Moorpark fruit ripens to deep orange colors, both in flesh and skin. Perfectly freestone. Can be canned whole with skins retained if desired. Fuzzless. Wonderful quality. Trees grow a little larger than peach trees and are equally as hardy, thrifty, and prolific.

Superb. Rated by many as the best of our older and widely planted varieties of apricots. The tree is large, very thrifty and hardy and is extremely productive. Very good quality. Fruit is beautiful yellow with slight blush; flesh firm and solid.

QUINCE

A very popular fruit which is seldom found on the market, and is always in demand. Not grown as freely as it should be, for the ripe fruit has a ready market at a good price. Tree is known by its crooked branches and large, bushy head. The fruit is large, somewhat irregular in form, and of excellent flavor. Ideal for preserving and jelly. The delightful flavor and aroma of the quince have been admired for years, and every home should have a tree or two.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	\$ 75.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	12.50	100.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00	125.00
4 to 5 feet.....	2.00	17.50	150.00

Varieties:

Champion. Tree vigorous and very productive. Fruit large. Flesh pale yellow, very firm, and juicy. A good standard variety. Ripens in September.

Orange. An early ripening variety more adapted to the North. Color golden yellow. Flesh pale yellow, becoming dark red when cooked. Quality good.

GRAPES

Other crops may fail, but you never lose all the grapes—unless the boys get them. Grapes are a sure crop, and vines need little attention except training, lots of sunshine, and plenty of plant food. By careful selection of varieties, fresh fruit may be had for several months during the year, and many delicious jams, jellies, marmalades, and juices may be preserved for winter consumption.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. vines	\$.50	\$4.00	\$30.00

BLACK GRAPES

Concord. The best general purpose grape grown. Berry large; bunches shouldered and compact. Should be the "backbone" of your planting. Very fruitful every year. Fruit firm and juicy.

Moore's Early. An extra-early variety. Medium bunch; large black berry. Vine is hardy, very reliable, and does well wherever planted. Desirable for an early market.

Worden. A seedling of Concord. Better quality; ripens ten days earlier. Bunch and berry large; compact. Not quite so hardy or long-lived, but is needed in every collection.

Fredonia. A new very early black grape. Ripens shortly before Moore's Early. The bunches and berries are large with excellent flavor. It is an extra good shipper as it does not crack. Vines are vigorous and productive.

RED GRAPES

Agawam. Bunch large, shouldered; berry large reddish brown, tender, vinous, and of excellent flavor. Very vigorous and productive. Vine hardy and one of the best in its class. The most productive of all reds.

Catawba. Standard late red grape that has lost none of its popularity. Season and quality make it indispensable. Bunches medium, shouldered; berries large, deep coppery-red, becoming purple when ripe; flesh somewhat pulpy, juicy, sweet, aromatic, and rich.

Delaware. A well-known red grape. Bunch and berry small; compact. Flavor unsurpassed. Must be given good, rich soil. One of the highest quality grapes in cultivation. Extremely hardy. Keeps and ships well.

Lutie. Best extra early grape of its color, and good size. Very mild, subacid flavor. Planted largely for home use and eating while fresh.

WHITE GRAPES

Niagara. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. Bunch and berries are large, greenish-white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough; quality much like the Concord.

Portland. Holds first place among grapes as an early green variety. Vine very vigorous, hardy, and healthy. Bunches and berries larger than any other green grape. Very fine quality.

SCUPPERNONG or MUSCADINE GRAPES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two Year	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00

These vines are long-lived and do wonderfully well all over the South. Well-rooted vines will bear a few grapes second season after planting, but will be fourth or fifth year before a fair harvest will be realized. Vines should be set in rows fourteen feet apart and spaced twenty-one feet apart in

rows. A two-wire trellis is recommended, the top wire five feet from the ground and lower wire two feet above ground. Pruning should be done from November 15th to December 25th. For best results, the use of male vines is recommended, and vines should be spaced so that none are more than fifty feet from a male vine. Muscadine grapes are excellent for jelly, grape juice, and wine making.

Scuppernong. Bunches composed of eight to ten very large berries, bronze colored when fully ripe; flesh pulpy, sweet, with peculiar, agreeable musky flavor; quality excellent. One of the oldest and best varieties. Ripens in August and September.

Stuckey. Reddish-bronze, berries medium to large in size, juicy and very sweet; probably the best quality of any variety. Ripens week to ten days after Scuppernong and over a long period which, with its excellent flavor, makes it very desirable for the home vineyard.

Hunt. Vines vigorous, foliage healthy and medium to heavy; prolific, regular bearer; fruit large, black; bunches well, and hangs on well. Cluster stems long, skin medium to thin, pulp medium; excellent flavor. Ripens in August. Fine for all purposes. We class this as the best of the black varieties.

James. Extra large berries, often measuring three and one-half inches in circumference; black, from three to ten berries on a bunch, extremely prolific and regular bearer. Ripens in September and October and often hangs on the vines until the last of November. Good commercial variety.

Male Muscadine. These should be planted with other varieties of Muscadine grapes; it will cause them to bear much heavier crops, as this is pollinating variety. These bear no fruit.

BLUEBERRIES

The aristocrat of the bush berry family! Now you can grow them at home on high land for pleasure or for profit. Possibly no fruit has undergone greater improvement within the past few years than the blueberry. Improved, cultivated blueberries grow in large clusters, are plump, tender, and practically seedless. The berries are juicy, mild, and delicious, and bring high prices. They are solid and firm and ship well. Bushes grow upright, and fruit is easy to pick.

Cultivated blueberries are easy to grow. Set five to seven feet apart. Moist soil is all right, but with mulching they can be grown on most any land, provided soil is acid. If your soil is deficient in humus and acid, we recommend making a heavy application of peat moss, rotted sawdust, decayed leaves, or something of that nature.

In addition to bearing a large crop, the blueberry, with its beauty of leaf and wood, makes a very attractive ornamental shrub for the lawn or garden. Bushes are loaded with long clusters of white lily-of-the-valley-like flowers in spring. Stiff, waxy green leaves turn to maroon in autumn. These make shapely, disease-free, lovely bushes for the shrub border.

Varieties: Rubel, Jersey, Cabot, and Concord.

	Each	Per 3	Per 6	Per 12
2-Yr. 12/18 inch size.....	\$1.85	\$5.00	\$9.00	\$16.50

We recommend ordering assorted varieties of blueberry so they will cross-pollinate and fruit freely.

BERRIES

Berries, as a group, are the most practical fruits for home planting. They require very little space compared to orchard trees, so that even the smallest garden can have at least one row of these productive bushes. They are best supported on low trellises, but if impractical, they can be trained on fences. The fruits are so well known that they are familiar to all as fresh fruits or in superb jellies, jams, juices, and preserves. Home-grown fruit is far superior to fruits that have been transplanted to market. Be sure to plant at least a few berry plants this season.

RASPBERRIES

For home gardens, set raspberry plants two to three feet apart in the row. Although they normally support themselves, a trellis of wood or wire stretched between posts is desirable to keep the growth in place and make picking easier.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
\$1.80	\$3.30	\$9.90	\$21.40

Cumberland. Still the leading blackcap. Establishes the quality standard by which others are judged. Starts to ripen midseason and bears through the late season, producing a tremendously profitable crop. Desirable for home use or market, to eat fresh, canned, in juice, jelly, or jam. Berries are large, round, black, firm, and "oozing" with flavor. Plants self-supporting and thrifty growers. Non-suckering.

Logan. An extra early ripening blackcap, which should be in every commercial planting. Plant it along with Cumberland to lengthen the fruiting season and add to your profits. Logan blackcaps are round, large, glistening, black. Juicy and sweet, and of excellent shipping and canning quality. Plants are thrifty growers, hardy, and resistant to drought. Do not sucker.

RED RASPBERRIES

Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
\$2.25	\$4.10	\$12.35	\$26.80

Sunrise. This earliest red raspberry will thrill you with its new, tangy flavor! Bright, glowing red, extra large, round fruit—pretty as a picture. Fine texture and wonderful keeping quality. Sunrise ripens about two weeks ahead of Latham, and continues to ripen during the Latham season. Fine canning type. Bushes are healthy and thrifty growers. Berries pick easily, being firm, fine textured, juicy, noncrumbly. The new Sunrise combines earliness, hardiness, and quality.

Latham. Long recognized as the leading red raspberry for commercial planting. Mosaic free Latham produces immense berries, which are large, plump, juicy, free from seediness, and full of delicious flavor. Marvelous keeping quality makes Latham a favored shipping and freezing variety. Start ripening midseason and continues a long time. Often bears a "surprise" crop in the fall on the new growth.

St. Regis Everbearing (Red Ranere). The old stand-by of everbearing raspberries. It gives a good crop of fruit all summer and autumn, fruiting on the old canes in generous quantities until late in August. By this time berries begin to ripen on the young canes and continue until late in autumn. Berries are a bright crimson, of large size, and surprising quality; sugary with raspberry flavor. The dependable everbearing raspberry, without an equal.

BLACKBERRIES

Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
\$1.80	\$3.30	\$9.90	\$21.40

Blackberries are among the finest fruits for jelly or eating fresh with sugar and cream. They develop stout canes which bear the season's crop; so allow plenty of room, or if trained on trellises, set plants farther apart. After the crop has been picked, remove the old canes close to the ground and rearrange the new growth on the trellis, for this produces the next crop.

Eldorado. The heavy yielding variety. Every good quality possessed by other blackberries is emphasized in Eldorado. Its berries are of enormous size, shiny jet black; sweet, pleasing flavor. Most widely planted upright growing commercial blackberry of today.

Alfred. The mammoth new blackberry—practically coreless—highest quality; large jet black berries; exceedingly productive, and practically free from seed. Plant is a thrifty grower, being extremely hardy; bears young. Suitable for home or market use.

DEWBERRY

Per 10	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
\$1.50	\$2.75	\$8.25	\$17.80

Lucretia Dewberry. Perfectly hardy and remarkably productive; said to be the best of this class of fruit. Ripens early, is often one and one half inches long by one inch in diameter; sweet, luscious, and melting. Of the blackberry type, but produced on trailing vine instead of an upright bush. A money-maker. Brings a big price on any market.

BOYSENBERRY

Per 3	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
\$1.15	\$2.55	\$4.65	\$14.05

The Boysenberry has the reputation of being the best berry ever grown. Immense berries of delicious flavor. Bushes very hardy and bear heavily. It has all the good points of the blackberry, loganberry, and raspberry, but is far more hardy and vigorous. Almost seedless, is firm and a good shipping berry. Don't hesitate to try new fruits. A few plants will show you what they will do, then you can plant commercially, with confidence arising from your own experience.

Cultural Note: Plant boysenberries at least five to seven feet apart, eight to ten feet for commercial planting. Train new growth both ways, on trellis four to five feet high. For winter, mulch with straw or coarse stable manure. Ordinary sandy loam is best; good drainage.

YOUNGBERRY

Per 3	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
\$.90	\$2.00	\$3.95	\$12.50

Another new hybrid fruit produced as a result of crossing the loganberry and dewberry. Fruit large, purplish wine in color, delicious and sweet. Enormous yield. Delicious to eat fresh and cans well. Unsurpassed for home garden or for commercial planting. The plant is a rank grower and adapted to a wide range of soils, but should be given some winter protection north of Missouri.

STRAWBERRIES

The Early Profit Maker for Every Planter

Year after year strawberries have proven one of the growers' most dependable sources of income. They represent a low cost investment and are known as the farmers' greatest early money crop. There should be a strawberry field on every farm and a strawberry garden in every back yard. No crop will yield greater returns for the money invested. Strawberries are the ideal fruit, and the surplus can be disposed of at a handsome profit. Plant strawberries for quick results.

As an accommodation to our customers we have made arrangements with a prominent strawberry grower to fill orders for strawberry plants. We receive many requests each year for this type of plant, and have now made arrangements which we are sure will be satisfactory to our customers. We are now able to furnish the same high quality in strawberry plants that we furnish in fruit trees.

Strawberry plants are easy to grow, quick to produce, and should be in every home orchard or garden. They may be planted in the home orchard in between the rows of trees, occupying idle space and will quickly pay for the entire planting. Strawberries are quickest to bear of all fruits. Everbearing varieties will often produce some fruit the first year, and all varieties will bear the next year after planting. Most growers prefer spring planting for strawberries.

Strawberries may be had in an assortment of varieties, but we do not recommend more than a sufficient number of varieties to cover the season. The following varieties will enable you to make a selection that will furnish berries of the highest quality throughout the strawberry season. All the strawberry plants offered by us are self-pollenizing.

Blakemore (Early). Blakemore produces extra early fruit of bright red color, and is perhaps the best shipping variety. It produces enormous quantities of fine quality fruit. In great demand by packers; ideal for cold packing. We recommend it as a most satisfactory berry for general planting, especially in the South. Our Blakemore plants are of the yellows-free strain.

Premier (Early). This very early and standard variety has stood the test; still one of the most widely planted varieties. A great money-maker with an early crop of fruit, bringing top prices. We find it very healthy and deep-rooted. An excellent producer of large, bright red berries, which are of firm texture. Recommended for home use or commercial sales.

Dorsett (Early). A new variety introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. Big, solid beauty that is one of the very best money-makers. Extra early, but immune to frost, drought, and excessive rain. Berries keep, ship, and hold color well. Deliciously sweet, fine canner.

Majestic (Plant Patent No. 345). We consider Majestic the best of the newer June-bearing varieties for home use; easily grown, outstanding for its large-size berries, which are deep scarlet red to the core. Fruit stems stand upright, keeping the berries clean for easy picking. Majestic is widely adapted to soil and climate, and to date no other variety has equaled its bearing record. The plant has a vigorous growing, dark green foliage, with heavy root system which provides a capacity for a large yield. The high sugar content of the Majestic variety makes it one of the finest for the table and canning. Extremely hardy and easily grown. Recommended for quick freezing.

Gem (Giant Everbearing). Even without its everbearing qualities, the Gem is a good berry, making in the spring a normal yield of firm, sweet, large, glossy, dark red berries,

and then repeating in the fall when berries are more or less a novelty and can be marketed at fancy prices or served on the home table. Gem are well-shaped, well-colored, and deliciously flavored berries. Plants healthy, vigorous, drought resistant, and productive. Everbearers, because they make few runners, can be planted closely.

Gemzata (Everbearing). The new Gemzata strawberry is the outstanding everbearer of today both for high quality and heavy production throughout the late spring, summer, and fall, producing extra large strawberries right up to the heavy freezing time. The berries are unusually large, with rich red meat all the way through, firm and of fine texture. Gemzata has proven successful on a wide range of soils and succeeds better than other everbearers we have tested under adverse conditions. Produces well the first season. A cross of the well-known Gem and Wayzata, it is a triumph in strawberry plant breeding. Every garden should have at least fifty Gemzatas for each member of the family.

Streamliner (Everbearing). The new jumbo-size everbearer! Most modern of all strawberries. Honey sweet and requires very little sugar. Supply limited. Order today. The streamliner has sped its way to popularity. Never has a strawberry had such an enthusiastic welcome. The strawberry you will enjoy without sugar is finally here. The Streamliner gives you everything. The berries are jumbo-sized, glossy red, and delicious, uniform in size throughout the season. Production of fruit begins in July and extends until hard freezing weather. Up to a quart of berries per plant has been known for Streamliner. This is the ideal everbearer for your garden. Tops for your table, shortcake, and canning. Requires a minimum of sugar. Streamliner is one of the best for quick freezing. Just wrap boxes or crates of Streamliner berries in paper or cellophane. Don't wash—don't prepare! Just freeze. When you take them out next winter, wash them, and they are ready to eat, "sweet as honey." The most delicious strawberry surprise you have ever tasted. The taste tells.

SPECIAL TERMS ON STRAWBERRIES

Our prices are prepaid on strawberries only. We pay transportation costs. Our terms are cash in advance, and shipment will be made to grower's post office or express station, depending on the size of the shipment. Remit by draft, check, or money order.

All plants are dug with utmost care, and replacement will be made should any plants arrive in unsatisfactory condition, provided we are notified immediately.

Strawberries will be shipped separately from other stock. Please order on separate order blank. No discount allowed on strawberry prices quoted below.

PREPAID PRICES ON STRAWBERRY PLANTS

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 250	Per 500	Per 1000
Blakemore	\$.90	\$1.40	\$2.25	\$ 4.50	\$ 7.10	\$11.50
Premier	1.30	2.10	3.25	6.50	10.25	16.50
Dorsett	1.30	2.10	3.25	6.50	10.25	16.50
Majestic	1.35	2.20	3.45	6.90	10.85	17.50
Gem Everbearing	1.85	3.00	4.75	9.50	14.95	24.00
Gemzata Everbearing	2.40	3.95	6.25	12.50	19.60	31.50
Streamliner Everbearing	3.15	5.20	8.25	16.50	25.85	41.50

MULBERRY

While the fruit of the mulberry is of no commercial value, the tree is planted largely for shade. Many people consider the edible types of mulberry a most delectable and dainty dish. They are of much value for swine and poultry and a real treat for the squirrels. The tree is of quick growth and is particularly suited to the South.

Hicks. Very prolific and in fruit for several weeks, often being known as "everbearing." Fruit large, black, and sweet. Ripens June and July.

Downing. Very large; black, sweet, rich, and excellent. Ripens in June and July.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.75	\$6.50	\$60.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	8.50	75.00

PERSIMMON

A distinct fruit of the South, which succeeds in practically all sections where cotton is grown. The trees have beautiful glossy foliage, which makes them very attractive, and the gorgeous colored fruits are both delicious and beautiful.

Oriental Persimmon. Bears much larger fruit than the American type. The flavor of the ripe fruit is sweet, rich, and mellow and well worth waiting for the ripe stage. If the fruit is harvested before it is touched by frost, and house-ripened, the quality becomes greatly improved. The seedless pulp can be eaten fresh or made into delicious spicy cake or steamed pudding.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00

American Persimmon. A native of the Southern States, but will ripen in the North. There is nothing more luscious than a well-ripened persimmon. It is satisfying to both man and beast. Plant a few for the opossums and children.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$ 7.50
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00

VICTORIA RHUBARB

An easily grown perennial plant. The Giant Victoria red is the variety that everyone likes so well. Fine quality stalks, extra large, roots extra strong. Set plants two to three feet apart and allow to grow a season before pulling the stalks for cooking. Rhubarb, with its flavor of the spring-time, is a valuable aid to the action of the gastric juices, and adds novelty to the bill of fare; has the good points of a fruit, and combines deliciously as a dessert or conserve.

	Each	Per 10	Per 25
Two-Year Plants.....	\$.30	\$2.50	\$5.00

WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS

This is the best known variety. It is a strong grower, producing stocks of large size, fine quality, and tender. The fact that it is rust-resistant makes it the ideal asparagus for all. Asparagus is considered one of the most healthful vegetables. Everyone should have it fresh from their own garden. It is adaptable to nearly any soil, but grows best in rich sandy loam. Ease of production, annual crops, and high market prices combine for growers' success of this item. Start your commercial field or home garden bed this year.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50
Two-Year Strong Plants.....	\$1.25	\$2.35	\$3.75

NUT TREES

For Shade and Profit

Nut trees make good shade trees and yield wholesome, delicious food. Everybody likes, wants, and plants shade trees. Usually oaks, maples, and the like are used and are excellent for the purpose, but they provide nothing but leaves. More and more people are sensing the wisdom of planting nut trees, which yield both pleasure and profit.

PECAN

The progressive farmers have learned from past experiences that the well-cared-for pecan orchard offers a surer and higher return than any other tree crop they can grow. The pecan trees increase the value of his land, in addition to giving him larger returns each year that his farm is worked. Or, a few pecan trees planted about the house and garden will bring in a nice revenue, once the trees reach bearing age. Pecan nuts are one of the older horticultural crops of the South, and still stand at the head of the list of profitable commercial crops for the Southern planters.

Every home in the South, whether on a city lot or in the country, should have a few pecan trees planted around it. They provide excellent shade and will add beauty to any planting. With practically no care, pecan trees will grow and thrive around the home, and in addition to their beauty will produce bountiful crops of nuts. Insure the very best results by using the best pecan trees. Even though they may cost you a few cents more per tree, they will prove their additional worth when they come into bearing. Plant our trees and you will plant the best.

Stuart. An upright, vigorous grower; very prolific; nuts large, kernel plump and of fine flavor. An especially good keeper and one of the most satisfactory varieties for general planting.

Schley. Tree a good grower; nuts medium to large, thin shell, plump full kernel. One of the best improved varieties.

Success. Nuts large to very large; shell of medium thickness; kernel of plump, rich, and good quality. One of the most widely planted varieties.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$1.75	\$16.50	\$150.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.25	21.00	190.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	22.50	210.00
4 to 5 feet.....	3.00	27.50	250.00
5 to 6 feet.....	3.50	32.50	300.00
6 to 8 feet.....	5.00	47.50	450.00

WALNUT

Culture of these trees is attracting much attention at this time. The black walnut is native to every section of the United States, and it has been said of this tree that it combines timber and nut value, beauty and shade. The English walnut is being introduced more and more and promises to become a most profitable crop.

Black Walnut. One of our most majestic and beautiful trees; practically free from disease and insects; suited to all sections for both nuts and shade.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 6.50	\$ 50.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	8.50	75.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25	11.00	100.00

White Walnut, or Butternut. This native tree is perhaps the most desirable of the nut-bearing trees. It is rapid in growth, quickly making a round-headed tree. (Prices same as on Japanese walnut below.)

Japanese Walnut. Tree is very handsome and has large spreading top; useful as well as ornamental; begins to bear at age of three years; shell moderately thick; kernel very sweet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.25	\$ 9.00	\$100.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	11.00	125.00

Thomas Walnut (Black). One of the largest of the improved varieties and of best quality. Nut of good cracking quality with light colored meat. Tree a wonderful grower.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.25	\$20.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.75	25.00

English Walnut. Bears large nuts of uniform size and with flattened ends; kernel light colored and of good quality; tree hardy and abundant bearer.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	22.50

Chinese Chestnut. Blight-resistant chestnut. Ultimate height 20 to 25 feet. Due to the blight, our native chestnut is practically extinct, and this tree will take its place. It fruits early and prolifically; nuts are larger than native variety, and the quality is equally good. Take our advice and plant some of these trees.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	17.50
3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	22.50

Hickory Nuts. Very valuable for market in fruits, and also the lumber is much in demand for manufacturing a number of articles.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$1.00	\$ 8.50	\$ 75.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	11.50	100.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	22.50	200.00

Hazelnut. This is a valuable shrub with edible nuts; decorative as well as useful.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$5.50	\$ 50.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.50	60.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	8.50	75.00

FIGS

The fig is considered to be more or less a fruit of the coast country, but it thrives and produces abundant crops over most of the cotton section; and while the tops will sometimes be killed back in colder sections, if this deadwood is pruned away the plant will make new growth which will fruit the first season.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	7.50

Varieties:

Brown Turkey. Medium size; purplish-brown; sweet and good. Very prolific. Has habit of bearing on new wood, even fruiting in the nursery row.

Everbearing. Fruit medium to large, brownish-yellow, shaded bronze; flesh white with pink center, sweet and delicious. The trees begin to bear when quite small and usually have fruit all season. Plants ordinarily bear in nursery row on first season's wood. We consider this one of the most desirable of all figs.

FLOWERING SHRUBS

For the landscaping of home grounds, memorial parks, and cemeteries, it has been our privilege to propagate extra fine ornamental shrubs, shade trees, and evergreens appropriate for living memorials to those who have fought and died for our freedom. Many people will want to get away from living in a long row of identical houses which are poorly planted. They will want individual homes that are landscaped so as to bring out more pleasing features, and an outdoor living room with all the fixtures.

From the first warm morning in spring, when the forsythia shows its flowers of gold to the frosty fall days when the hydrangea turns to red and brown, you can enjoy the beauties of flowering shrubs. Color, fragrance, hardiness, and quick growth unite to make these plants indispensable in every well-planned landscape, whether small or large. By careful study, one may have beauty of foliage, flowers, or fruit practically the year 'round, lending an interest to one's planting which cannot be gained by any other class of plants.

ALMOND (Double Pink Flowering). One of the earliest plants to bloom; rather dwarf growing and very beautiful. Flowers are soft pink.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	6.50

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon). An upright growing shrub which is well known and is one of the most satisfactory. The flowers vary from single to double, and the plant withstands unfavorable conditions well.

Anemoneflora—Bright Rose.

Ardens—Clear Violet.

Boule de Feu—Purplish Red.

Jeanne d'Arc—Pure White.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.50	\$ 4.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	6.50

ARONIA (Chokeberry). Dark green foliage in summer, turning to vivid red in the fall. Hardy.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.50	\$ 4.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.60	5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

BARBERRY THUNBERGI (Japanese Barberry). A low growing, hardy shrub with small leaves which turn bronzy yellow and red in the fall. The flowers are pale yellow, followed by scarlet fruits.

12 to 15 inch.....	\$.40	\$ 3.50
15 to 18 inch.....	.50	4.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.60	5.00

RED LEAF BARBERRY. A variety of great demand; similar to Japanese barberry in growth. Will not color up to advantage except in sun; hardy.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.75	6.00

BUDDLEIA (Butterfly Bush). A thrifty growing plant, bearing long, slender, arching spikes of blue-lilac flowers from June until frost. Very ornamental and fragrant.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

CALLICARPA (Beautyberry). A native large-leaved shrub, having in the fall conspicuous violet colored fruits in clusters.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub). Plant found in all old-fashioned gardens. It has fragrant, dark reddish brown flowers. Grows well in shady location. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

CAPE MYRTLE. The most showy and doubtless one of the most satisfactory plants for the entire South. Withstands drouth well and blooms all summer. The soft, fluffy flowers of crinkled, crape petals are borne in immense panicles. The plant may be trained to tree form or allowed to grow in bush form. Hardy south of Ohio River.

Pink—Flowers bright clear pink of La France rose.

Purple—Flowers soft lavender-purple.

Red—A deep crimson in color, exceedingly bright and showy.

White—Flowers white with soft tinge of pink.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	7.50

CYDONIA JAPONICA (Japanese Quince). The old-fashioned favorite with scarlet flowers in early May, followed by quincelike fruit; plant is sometimes called Burning Bush. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	7.50

DEUTZIA (Pride of Rochester). Showy, late spring blooming shrubs of varying growth and very free flowering. Valuable for all sections.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

FORSYTHIA or GOLDEN BELL. Medium growing shrubs which are among the most showy of spring bloomers. Erect, spreading branches, broad dark green leaves, golden yellow flowers in April. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

HYDRANGEA A. G. (Hills of Snow). Immense panicles of pure white flowers; very showy in August, lasting several weeks.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	7.50

HYDRANGEA P. G. (Pee Gee). Individual flowers of large size in June and July; creamy white flowers turning to pink in the late summer. This is considered one of the best shrubs for lawn planting.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	7.50

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA (Oakleaf Hydrangea). Flowers creamy white, large oaklike leaves with a dark green silver beneath, turning to brilliant colors in the fall. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	7.50

LINDERA BENZOIN (Spice Bush). Small bright yellow flowers in March and April. In autumn, gorgeous yellow foliage with red berries which attract birds. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

LILAC (Persian). Small leaves; flowers pale lilac and borne in loose panicles. A very free bloomer in April and May. Hardy.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	7.50

LILAC (French Hybrids). Named Varieties.

Alphonse Lavallee—Double Purple.

Charles Joly—Double Red.

Marie LeGraye—Single White.

Lilacs have long been great favorites everywhere. Their free-flowering habit, their easy culture, and great range of color make them easily adaptable to almost any situation.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	.90	7.50

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA (Fragrant Honeysuckle).

Spreading grower with drooping branches. Has fragrance of old-fashioned honeysuckle vine. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

LONICERA MORROWI (Morrow Honeysuckle). A Japanese variety with rather small, creamy white flowers, followed by brilliant red fruit. Not so tall as other types.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

LONICERA TARTARICA ROSEA (Pink Honeysuckle). Pink trumpet-shaped flowers followed by attractive red berries. An upright grower. Very fragrant.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

MOCK ORANGE, Sweet (Philadelphus Coronarius). The old-time sweet mock orange. The long branches are covered with a profusion of single, pure white flowers with centers of golden yellow stamens. Exceedingly fragrant.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

RHUS AROMATIC (Fragrant Sumac). A native low spreading shrub with yellow flowers and scarlet fruits. The foliage has sweet, aromatic fragrance and takes on deep, rich tones in autumn.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

RHUS COPALLINA (Shining Sumac). Glossy green foliage which turns brilliant red and bronze in the fall; scarlet berries.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

RHUS GLABRA (Smooth Sumac). A splendid shrub for mass planting; rather dwarf; foliage shining green, coloring crimson in fall; red fruits.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. Of dwarf, bushy spreading growth. Flowers in corycombs of bright rose. Sufficiently dwarf to be used in front of foundation plantings or in borders. Does best in partial shade.

12 to 15 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
15 to 18 inch.....	.75	6.50
18 to 24 inch.....	.90	8.00

SPIREA THUNBERGI. A graceful bush with innumerable small white flowers in April and May and tiny fernlike leaves.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI. A strong hardy flower of graceful drooping habit, with wealth of white flowers in round clusters covering the plant early in spring. Foliage deeply cut and attractive. Hardy.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

SNOWBERRY (White). A dwarf growing shrub with graceful drooping branches. In late fall and winter the plant is attractive with its numerous white berries formed along the branches.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

TAMARIX (African). A straggly spreading grower with dark green foliage. Blooms early in spring before foliage appears, and the delicate blossoms completely cover the plant, making a veritable cloud of pink.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.90	7.50

VIBURNUM (Common Snowball). Larger globular clusters of white flowers in early April. An old favorite. From Asia.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	8.50

VIBURNUM PLICATUM (Japanese Snowball). A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old snowball.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.00	8.50

WEIGELIA ROSEA. The best known and most widely used of the Weigelias. Flowers medium, varying from delicate pink to deep rose. Blooms early spring, and trumpet-shaped flowers are very profuse and showy.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

WEIGELIA EVA RATHKE. The best of the red varieties, with flowers a bright clear crimson, borne in great profusion; growth more sprawling than other types, more delicate and not so rank in growth.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	8.50

WEIGELIA HENDERSONIA. Medium grower with rose-pink flowers borne in profusion in May. A useful shrub for specimen planting or grouping with other shrubs.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00

FLOWERING TREES

Every yard should have a few of these flowering trees; almost all of these are beneficial for the shade as well as for the flowers. Try a few of them and be convinced.

CORNUS FLORIDA (White Flowering Dogwoods). A spreading grower with beautiful white flowers of four petals, the outer edges of petals being crimped. Flowers often tinged greenish-white and pink.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50
4 to 5 feet.....	2.00	17.50

PINK FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Resembles the white flowering except for the beautiful pink blooms. Plants thrive best in moist soils and are particularly suited to group or massed plantings.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.25	30.00

REDBUD, American (Cercis canadensis). Large shrub or small tree with its branches completely covered with rosy-purple flowers in early spring before leaves appear. Very effective and beautiful in group planting.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	6.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.90	7.50

FLOWERING CRAB APPLE—Tree Form.

Eleyi—Red.

Floribunda—White.

Hopa—Rose.

Flowering crabs are among the most lovely of spring-flowering trees. Most varieties are abundantly set with showy small apples of a brilliant hue, which carry their value beyond the blooming period into the late summer and autumn. Highly ornamental and valuable in almost any planting.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	8.50
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25	10.00

DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH. A tree similar to ordinary peach except it is more dwarf growing and the flowers are very double, much larger, resembling small roses. Suitable for specimen or large group planting.

Double Red—Most showy of all; flowers very bright and numerous.

Double White—Very free flowering; pure white.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.60	\$ 5.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	6.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.90	8.00

MIMOSA TREE (Silktree). Fernlike foliage with fragrant pink blossoms in summer. The foliage forms a densely rounded head, almost umbrellalike.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	12.50

TULIP TREE (Liriodendron Poplar). A tall, pyramidal trunk which rises to a great height and is clothed with a splendid foliage of large, glossy leaves. Large, tuliplike flowers are borne in the spring and are a greenish yellow and orange in color. One of the most distinguished tall trees.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.25	\$11.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.75	15.00
6 to 8 feet.....	2.25	20.00

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. A very ornamental tree of upright and rapid growth, with rough bark and coarse branches; foliage bluish-green; flowers white, followed by long pods which hang on the tree all winter.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	8.50
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00

AMERICAN LINDEN (Tilia Americana). A large erect and rather formal tree, with a dome-shaped head. The leaves

are dark green and light underneath, turning to yellow in the fall. Flowers are cream colored and inconspicuous but very sweet. The linden is popular for street planting and for ornamental shade.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet	\$1.50	\$12.50
5 to 6 feet.....	2.00	17.50
6 to 8 feet.....	2.50	22.50

MAGNOLIA MACROPHYLLA. Rapid growing tree with unusually large leaves from 12 to 15 inches long; white cup-shaped flowers; fragrant.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.25	\$11.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00

MAGNOLIA TRIPÉTALA. Rarely grows taller than 30 feet. Immense leaves in clusters around the large white flowers; rose-colored fruit cones.

2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.25	\$11.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	15.00

HEDGE PLANTS

The friendly way to fence. A thrifty, green hedge gives more character and beauty to home grounds than any fence yet devised. The first cost is less than that of a fence; trimming costs less than painting; if permitted to grow tall, it shuts out unsightly views, and is decorative all the year. A yard enclosed with a beautiful hedge gives one indoor privacy with outdoor benefits. The different hedge plants here listed are adapted to a variety of uses.

AMUR RIVER PRIVET (South). This plant to the South is far superior to any other privet that can be used. It retains its leaves in the South throughout the winter. You should certainly have some of these plants, especially if you are below the Mason and Dixon's line.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 100
12 to 18 inch.....	\$1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.25	2.50	9.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	3.00	11.00

AMUR RIVER PRIVET (North). This is probably the most hardy of all the privet. It is erect in habit. The leaves are dark, lustrous green, and remain on until late in the winter, which makes these plants very desirable for hedging.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$1.50	\$ 3.00	\$10.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.75	3.50	12.50
2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	4.00	15.00

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. A large, vigorous shrub of upright habit. Leaves dark green and glossy. This is often used as an individual plant, as well as for hedge. Semi-evergreen. When planting, cut away most of the top to get a bushy hedge.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$1.25	\$ 2.50	\$ 9.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	3.00	10.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	3.50	12.50



How to Plant Hedges

SET HEDGE TRIFLE LOWER THAN THEY WERE IN NURSERY TO GET A DENSE HEDGE AT BOTTOM

DIG ONE SIDE OF TRENCH STRAIGHT AND IN LINE, PLACE PLANTS AGAINST THIS SIDE TO GET A STRAIGHT HEDGE

BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

The South is indeed fortunate in the wealth of broad-leaved evergreens which flourish in practically all sections of it. Many of these have beautiful blooms and berries—a distinct advantage over the conifers. With the use of broadleaved material one is able to get definite contrasts in color and size of foliage; blossoms over long periods; low growing or tall growing plants as the location demands. You will be delighted with their beauty all the year 'round, and will like the plants we supply.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (Glossy arbutus). Few shrubs are of greater value than the abelias for planting at house foundations, for specimens about the lawn, or grouped in corners or curves of walks and drives. The graceful arching stems are clothed with dark glossy leaves, which are evergreen in the South. Flowers white, tinged with pink, borne in profuse clusters from early summer until checked by frost.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.85	\$ 7.50
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	8.50
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	11.00

BOXWOOD (Buxus Sempervirens). The old English bush box, with its shiny green foliage, is a plant that can be used in many ways. As a hedge it gives character to every place; in an informal group it has no rival. It may be clipped to any desired shape or allowed to grow naturally.

12 to 15 inch B&B.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
15 to 18 inch B&B.....	3.50	30.00
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	4.50	40.00

CHERRY LAUREL (Laurocerasus caroliniana). Excellent for screen, as it is a fast growing, erect evergreen; also for formal work, since these plants stand pruning especially well. Leaves large, deep green, bright and shiny. Ornamental, useful, and desirable.

2 to 3 feet B&B.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
3 to 4 feet B&B.....	2.50	20.00
4 to 5 feet B&B.....	3.00	25.00

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS (Rock Horizontalis). A low-spreading plant with small leaves, pinkish white flowers which are followed by red berries in the fall. Good for low planting, rockeries, or similar location. One of the best.

12 to 18 inch B&B.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.75	15.00
24 to 30 inch B&B.....	2.00	17.50

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (Scotch Broom). While this plant is not evergreen, the slender strawlike twigs remain green, giving the effect of an evergreen. The yellow, pea-shaped flowers are very showy in early summer. Will grow better in poor, but well-drained, sandy soil than in heavy clay.

18 to 24 inch B&B.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
2 to 3 feet B&B.....	1.50	12.50
3 to 4 feet B&B.....	1.75	15.00

ELEAGNUS FRUITLANDI (Fruitland Eleagnus). A very choice and handsome variety, strong spreading grower, leaves grayish-green, large pointed, silvery on the under-side. Bears slowly, edible fruit in profusion.

18 to 24 inch B&B.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
24 to 30 inch B&B.....	2.00	17.50

EUONYMUS JAPONICA (Evergreen Euonymus). A handsome evergreen with upright habit of growth. The foliage is a dark green. This is good as a specimen plant or for background planting. Leaves are occasionally followed by bright red berries.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inch B&B.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.75	15.00
2 to 3 feet B&B.....	2.00	17.50

EUONYMUS SEIBOLDIANA (Burning Bush). A handsome Chinese burning bush, particularly lovely in fall and winter when covered with myriads of coral-red berries. Its dark green foliage leaves are evergreen except in severe cold weather.

12 to 18 inch B&B.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.75	15.00
24 to 30 inch B&B.....	2.00	17.50

EUONYMUS RADICANS (Winter-Creeper). A slow-growing vine that adheres to masonry and remains deep green all winter.

12 to 15 inch B&B.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
15 to 18 inch B&B.....	1.50	\$12.50

HOLLY:

American Holly (Ilex opaca). A handsome broadleaf evergreen tree, familiar to the majority of Americans as Christmas holly. The spiny-green leaves and bright berries bring back Christmas memories. It is easily cultivated and thrives in almost any soil.

18 to 24 inches B&B.....	\$2.50	\$20.00
2 to 3 feet.....	3.00	25.00
3 to 4 feet B&B.....	4.00	35.00

Round Leaf Japanese Holly (Ilex crenata rotundifolia). This very hardy type of Japanese holly is similar to Ilex Crenata except for its larger and more rounded foliage leaves, and its more rapid habit of growth. Well adapted to shearing.

12 to 18 inch B&B.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	2.50	22.50
2 to 3 feet B&B.....	3.00	27.50

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA (Southern Magnolia). The evergreen magnolia of the South, with large, glossy green leaves. Beautiful waxy white flowers are borne in the early summer and followed by large cones full of red seed in the fall. It is one of the best southern ornamental trees, and is a member of the broadleaf family of evergreens.

18 to 24 inch B&B.....	\$2.25	\$20.00
2 to 3 feet B&B.....	2.50	22.50
3 to 4 feet B&B.....	2.75	25.00

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (Kalmia Latifolia). The well-known laurel of the Blue Ridge Mountains. One of the most beautiful broadleaf evergreens; glossy green leaves, with flowers borne in cluster in delicate pink colors in May and June. Related to and thrives under conditions similar to azaleas.

12 to 18 inch B&B.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	2.00	17.50

LIGUSTRUM JAPONICA (Japanese Privet). A beautiful form of Japanese privet. Large, thick leaves of dark shining green; produces large heads of white flowers in May, followed by black berries, which are retained throughout the winter. A most desirable plant for grouping or foundation planting.

2 to 3 feet B&B.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
3 to 4 feet B&B.....	2.00	17.50

LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM (Wax-leaf Privet). The well-known wax privet so extensively planted in the last few years. Deep, glossy green leaves. This plant is a very compact, symmetrical grower and does well in either shade or sun. Early in May it has panicles of white flowers, which are followed by large clusters of black berries, which remain through the winter.

	Each	Per 10
15 to 18 inch B&B.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	1.75	15.00
24 to 30 inch B&B.....	2.00	17.50

NANDINA DOMESTICA (Heavenly Bamboo). A most striking plant in fall and winter, when the normally green leaves turn a deep crimson. Mature plants have large clusters of brilliant scarlet berries which hang on well after Christmas. A beautiful upright growing shrub, doing well in either sun or shade. Particularly desirable when planted in front of green foliage plants.

18 to 24 inch B&B.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
24 to 30 inch B&B.....	1.75	15.00
30 to 36 inch B&B.....	2.00	17.50

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM (Oregon Holly-Grape). The thick, glossy leaves resemble holly, but are much larger and far more attractive. Makes a compact bush, and when cut to the ground every few years will become an indescribable mass of green and bronze foliage. Yellow blossoms in June followed by blue berries. Thrives in shade especially.

15 to 18 inches B&B.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
18 to 24 inches B&B.....	2.00	17.50

PHOTINA SERRULATA (Low Photinia). Very desirable for foundation planting or the shrub border. Its large corycombs of white flowers are outstanding in the spring. In the fall much of its foliage takes on varying hues of red. Has ruffled, hollylike leaves which are unusually attractive.

15 to 18 inch B&B.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
18 to 24 inch B&B.....	2.00	17.50

PYRACANTHA LALANDI (Laland Firethorn). This outstanding evergreen shrub is rapidly gaining in popularity. An upright growing plant with narrow green leaves. Very hardy and safe. Orange colored berries after August.

2 to 3 feet B&B.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
3 to 4 feet B&B.....	3.00	27.50

VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM (Leather-Leaf Viburnum). In the whole group of broadleaved evergreens, no "new" plant has proved so valuable as this viburnum with its mass of leathery dark green foliage. It is hardy, withstands exposure, and is exceptionally desirable for city planting. Will grow in any soil. Yellowish flowers, followed by red berries.

18 to 24 inch B&B.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
2 to 3 feet B&B.....	2.50	22.50

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

For wonderful effect both winter and summer, the evergreen has no superior. Succeeding in almost any soil, with their range of color, form, and habit of growth, they find a place in almost any landscape plan. Our trees are all several times transplanted, dug with ball of earth, and the finest to be had.

ARBORVITAE (Hill's Pyramidal). One of the leading upright growers for foundation plantings and other landscape uses. A dense, compact type of good green color, narrow and pyramidal in habit.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	22.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	27.50

ARBORVITAE (Berckman's Golden). A beautiful dwarf, compact variety of golden color. Foliage of yellow-green, tipped with pure gold in spring and early summer.

12 to 15 inch.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
15 to 18 inch.....	2.25	20.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.50	22.50

ARBORVITAE (Woodward Globe). One of the old and well known globe forms. Forms a good bushy natural globe-shaped tree of compact form and good color. The foliage is light green and attractive.

12 to 15 inch.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
15 to 18 inch.....	2.25	20.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.50	22.50

ARBORVITAE (Biota Bonita). A perfect globe-shaped, dwarf growing plant of dark green color. One of the prettiest of the dwarf varieties.

12 to 15 inch.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
15 to 18 inch.....	2.25	20.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.50	22.50

ARBORVITAE (Biota Excelsa). Broad, compact grower with tapering top. Foliage a good green. One of the hardiest of the Oriental type and one of the most beautiful.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.25	20.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	22.50

HEMLOCK (Tsuga canadensis). A native American tree at home in the deep woods where it will stand severe cold. This grand tree has more uses than most any evergreen; grows rapidly, can be pruned to any shape, does well in both sun and shade, is very graceful, and has good color both winter and summer.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
2 to 3 feet.....	3.00	27.50
3 to 4 feet.....	3.50	32.50

JUNIPER (Pfitzer). Doubtless the most popular of the low growing spreading junipers. The branches are partly upright, with drooping tips. Foliage a beautiful silvery-green, holding its color both winter and summer. Perfectly hardy.

15 to 18 inch.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.50	22.50
24 to 30 inch.....	3.00	25.00

JUNIPER (Savin). Of spreading, procumbent growth. Foliage pure dark green. Well suited to base or low mass plantings.

15 to 18 inch.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.50	22.50
24 to 30 inch.....	3.00	25.00

JUNIPER (Spiny Greek). A medium, dense, narrow type with bluish-green metallic, spiny foliage. Makes very compact, conical plant which is very attractive.

15 to 18 inch.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.50	22.50
24 to 30 inch.....	2.75	25.00

JUNIPER (Irish). It is slender in habit and needs no shearing. Of decided columnar form and immediately attracts attention. Foliage is glossy green.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
3 to 4 feet.....	2.75	25.00

JUNIPER (Hill's Golden Pfitzer). This is an exquisite new yellow form of the widely known Pfitzer juniper. It has met with enthusiastic response wherever sold. Foliage comes out clear canary yellow interspersed with green. It loses some of its bright color in the late summer, but comes out again in the spring with brilliant gold.

15 to 18 inch.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
18 to 24 inch.....	2.50	22.50
24 to 30 inch.....	3.00	25.00

JUNIPER VIRGINIANA CANNARTI. A hardy, semidwarf variety, with dark, rich green foliage which appears in tufts. The natural growth is beautiful and somewhat open, though the plant may be made compact and kept within any size by shearing.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$4.00	\$35.00
4 to 5 feet.....	5.00	45.00

JUNIPER VIRGINIANA GLAUCA (Blue Juniper). Of tall, slender habit, with spreading branches. Foliage of soft appearance, of silvery-gray, which is very attractive. May be sheared into columnar shape, giving tall column of silver-gray.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$4.00	\$35.00
4 to 5 feet.....	5.00	45.00

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA (Green Plume Retinospora). Soft, feathery foliage which is light green in color. Especially useful in foundation plantings, and if kept properly trimmed will make a solid green mass.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.25	20.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.75	25.00

RETINOSPORA PLUMOSA AUREA (Gold-Tip Retinospora). Same description applies to this as the green plume retinospora, except that tips are golden. Makes a very showy and attractive plant in any group or planting.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$1.75	\$15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.25	20.00
3 to 4 feet.....	2.75	25.00

MUGHO PINE (Pinus mughus). An excellent dwarf pine, globe-shaped, and erect branching. It is especially attractive in the spring, when the new growth, which looks like miniature candles, completely covers the bush. Color is deep green in summer and winter.

12 to 15 inch.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
15 to 18 inch.....	2.50	22.50

NORWAY SPRUCE. This is a symmetrical, well-formed pyramid. Makes a good screen or windbreak, and also may be trimmed in hedge form. One of the most dependable of spruces.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$2.25	\$20.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.75	25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	3.25	30.00

WHITE SPRUCE. The same type growth as the Norway, except for the silvery foliage; develops into a shapely specimen of the close texture type. Long-lived.

18 to 24 inch.....	\$2.25	\$20.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.75	25.00
3 to 4 feet.....	3.25	30.00

SHADE TREES

Trees are a proper background for every home planting, and they add as much to the beauty and comfort of the place as the house itself. The trees we list are native over a wide area, and if planted carefully and given proper cultivation, they will succeed in almost every instance.

RIVER BIRCH. A highly ornamental tree, requiring a moist location. It has dense growth of small branches, and its ragged orange bark makes it very attractive.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
6 to 8 feet.....	1.75	15.00

CATALPA SPECIOSA. A large handsome tree with immense tropical leaves and big clusters of white flowers with purple center. A very quick growing and a very fine tree. Does well in poor soil.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.25	\$11.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.50	12.50

CHINESE ELM. Rapid growing tree, which is hardy, drouth resistant, and attains magnificent proportions with beauty and grace. Foliage dark green, dense; excellent for wind-break. Leaves appear early in spring and hang on until late autumn.

3 to 4 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	9.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.50	12.50
6 to 8 feet.....	2.00	17.50
8 to 10 feet.....	2.50	22.50

HACKBERRY (*Celtis occidentalis*). A graceful tree with spreading branches, forming a broad round head. Leaves oblique and long pointed, mostly entire dark green. Fruit resembling a diminutive cherry, bright orange-red with thin dry flesh; vigorous, hardy, thriving in almost any soil.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
6 to 8 feet.....	2.00	17.50

SWEET GUM (*Liquidamber styraciflua*). One of our native trees that is not fully appreciated. This is a shapely tree with slender corky-ridge branches, forming a pyramidal head. The leaves are a starry shaped, very bright green at maturity, fading in autumn with tones of crimson.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.75	15.00
6 to 8 feet.....	2.25	20.00

SILVER MAPLE (*Acer dasycarpum*.) Large tree with wide spreading branches; very rapid growing; desirable for street or lawn planting. Leaves light green, showing silvery white beneath, giving beautiful effect.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$.75	\$ 6.00
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	8.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	12.50
8 to 10 feet.....	2.00	17.50

NORWAY MAPLE (*Acer Platanoides*). A large handsome tree with compact rounded head. One of the best ornamental trees. Leaves bright green, paler beneath, smooth on both surfaces, fading with tones of yellow and gold. Valuable for parks and lawns.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
6 to 8 feet.....	2.25	20.00

RED or SCARLET MAPLE (*Acer Rubrum*). A large tree with upright spreading branches. Leaves light green, turning in autumn to brilliant shades of scarlet and orange. Flowers in early spring or late winter bright scarlet.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
6 to 8 feet.....	2.00	17.50

SUGAR or HARD MAPLE (*Acer saccharum*). This is one of the most desirable shade and ornamental trees. It is always erect and neat in appearance. Dependable for shade for street or lawn, but rather slow growing.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet.....	\$2.00	\$17.50
6 to 8 feet.....	2.25	20.00

NATIVE ASH (*Fraxinus americana*). A lofty tree with spreading branches. Foliage is dark green and lustrous, fading in autumn with tones of purple and yellow. Desirable lawn tree.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.00	\$ 8.50
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25	10.00
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	12.50

LOMBARDY POPLAR. A wonderfully effective tree when properly used in plantings. A very rapid grower and becomes more beautiful with age. Grows tall and slender, making a true column.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$.90	\$ 7.50
6 to 8 feet.....	1.05	9.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.25	11.00

AMERICAN SYCAMORE (*Paltanus occidentalis*). A large and lofty tree with massive branches. Easy to transplant and adapted to a very wide territory. Foliage is luxuriant and tree gives quick shade.

5 to 6 feet.....	\$1.00	\$ 8.50
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	12.50
8 to 10 feet.....	2.00	17.50

WEeping WILLOW (*Salix babylonica*). A tree of stately appearance with long drooping branches that sway in the breeze. Easy to transplant and beautiful for lawn or for screen.

4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
5 to 6 feet.....	1.75	15.00
6 to 8 feet.....	2.00	17.50

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

Waste of our natural resources has reached an alarming state, but little can be accomplished to correct this without awakening the private landowners to this dreadful destruction confronting us. Try a few thousand of these tree seedlings if you have an idle field. Such a move not only is patriotic, but will also yield an income on your investment.

ASH, Green and White.	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
12 to 18 inch.....	\$1.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 8.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.75	5.00	10.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.00	6.00	12.00

BEECH, American.	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
6 to 12 inch.....	\$1.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 8.00
12 to 18 inch.....	1.75	5.00	10.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	6.00	12.00

BIRCH, River.	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
6 to 12 inch.....	\$1.75	\$ 5.00	\$10.00
12 to 18 inch.....	2.00	6.00	12.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.25	7.00	14.00

BUTTERNUT.	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
6 to 12 inch.....	\$2.50	\$ 7.50	\$15.00
12 to 18 inch.....	3.50	10.00	20.00
18 to 24 inch.....	5.00	15.00	30.00

CATALPA SPECIOSA.	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
6 to 12 inch.....	\$1.75	\$ 5.00	\$10.00
12 to 18 inch.....	2.50	7.50	15.00
18 to 24 inch.....	3.50	10.00	20.00

	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
CHERRY, Wild Black.			
12 to 18 inch.....	\$2.50	\$ 7.50	\$15.00
18 to 24 inch.....	3.50	10.00	20.00
DOGWOOD, White Flowering.			
6 to 12 inch.....	\$2.50	\$ 7.50	\$15.00
12 to 18 inch.....	3.50	10.00	20.00
18 to 24 inch.....	5.00	15.00	30.00
ELM, American.			
6 to 12 inch.....	\$1.75	\$ 5.00	\$10.00
12 to 18 inch.....	2.00	6.00	12.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.50	7.00	14.00
ELM, Chinese.			
6 to 12 inch.....	\$2.00	\$ 6.00	\$12.00
12 to 18 inch.....	2.50	7.00	14.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.75	8.00	16.00
HACKBERRY.			
6 to 12 inch.....	\$1.75	\$ 5.00	\$10.00
12 to 18 inch.....	2.50	7.50	15.00
18 to 24 inch.....	3.50	10.00	20.00
HICKORY.			
6 to 12 inch.....	\$3.25	\$10.00	\$20.00
12 to 18 inch.....	5.00	15.00	30.00
LOCUST, Black.			
6 to 12 inch.....	\$1.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 5.00
12 to 18 inch.....	1.25	3.00	6.00
18 to 24 inch.....	1.50	4.00	8.00
LOCUST, Honey.			
6 to 12 inch.....	\$1.75	\$ 5.00	\$10.00
12 to 18 inch.....	2.50	7.50	15.00
18 to 24 inch.....	3.50	10.00	20.00
MAPLE, Red or Scarlet.			
12 to 18 inch.....	\$2.50	\$ 7.50	\$15.00
18 to 24 inch.....	3.50	10.00	20.00
MAPLE, Hard or Sugar.			
6 to 12 inch.....	\$2.50	\$ 7.50	\$15.00
12 to 18 inch.....	3.50	10.00	20.00
18 to 24 inch.....	4.50	12.50	25.00
MAPLE, Silver.			
12 to 18 inch.....	\$1.50	\$ 4.50	\$ 9.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	6.00	12.00
2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	7.50	15.00
MAIDENHAIR TREE.			
6 to 12 inch.....	\$6.00	\$17.50	\$35.00
12 to 18 inch.....	7.50	22.50	45.00
OSAGE, Orange.			
6 to 12 inch.....	\$1.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 8.00
12 to 18 inch.....	1.75	5.00	10.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.00	6.00	12.00
PERSIMMON, American.			
6 to 12 inch.....	\$2.50	\$ 7.50	\$15.00
12 to 18 inch.....	3.50	10.00	20.00

POPLAR, Lombardy.	Per 25	Per 100	Per 250
12 to 18 inch.....	\$2.00	\$ 6.00	\$12.00
18 to 24 inch.....	2.75	8.00	16.00

REDBUD.

6 to 12 inch.....	\$1.75	\$ 5.00	\$10.00
12 to 18 inch.....	2.50	7.00	14.00
18 to 24 inch.....	3.00	9.00	18.00

SASSAFRAS.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$2.50	\$ 7.50	\$15.00
18 to 24 inch.....	3.50	10.00	20.00

SILK TREE (Mimosa).

6 to 12 inch.....	\$5.00	\$15.00	\$30.00
12 to 18 inch.....	6.50	20.00	40.00

TREE OF HEAVEN.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$2.50	\$ 7.50	\$15.00
18 to 24 inch.....	3.50	10.00	20.00

WALNUT, Black.

6 to 12 inch.....	\$2.50	\$ 7.50	\$15.00
12 to 18 inch.....	3.75	10.00	20.00
18 to 24 inch.....	5.00	15.00	30.00

WILLOW, Weeping.

12 to 18 inch.....	\$2.50	\$ 7.50	\$15.00
18 to 24 inch.....	3.50	10.00	20.00

CLIMBING VINES AND CREEPERS

These are the draperies that nature gives to us to cover porches, arbors, fences, and to disguise unsightly buildings and old trees. Use vines freely to make the landscape more beautiful. They thrive almost anywhere, cost little, and give a large return in comfort and pleasure.

ENGLISH IVY. The most popular evergreen vine. Has large, deep green, glossy foliage and is unexcelled for covering walls in shady and cool places.

	Each	Per 10
Two year	\$.60	\$ 5.00

CELASTRUS SCANDENS (Bittersweet). An unusually attractive vine because of its showy berries in the fall and early winter. Vigorous.

Two year	\$.50	\$ 4.00
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HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE. This is probably the most used of all vines; good for soil erosion, for running on fences, and many other places; white and yellowish flowers; very fragrant.

Two year	\$.50	\$ 4.00
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SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Attractive, trumpet-shaped flowers of bright scarlet.

Two year	\$.50	\$ 4.00
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WISTERIA (Chinese Wisteria). A rampant clinging vine that has the robust vigor of a wild grape and the matchless beauty of a rare exotic. Flowers in large, drooping clusters. We offer the blue or the white variety.

Two year	\$.60	\$ 5.00
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BUSH ROSES

For cut flowers the bush roses cannot be surpassed, and the well-cared for rose garden is not only a thing of beauty on the home grounds, but will give magnificent blooms for cutting for the house decoration. There are many choice bush roses which will give a wealth of bloom from early summer until frost. We have endeavored to keep our varieties of the best known and most popular sorts which are sure to give good results. No flower is so much loved, appreciated, and enjoyed as the rose.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong two-year plants.....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	\$85.00

RED

American Beauty. Healthy rose red. An old favorite. Very hardy and a vigorous grower. Free bloomer. Fragrant and always in demand.

Charles K. Douglas. A top-notch, semidouble, scarlet-crimson rose. Strong plant with good foliage. Exceedingly well liked.

Etoile de Holland. Brilliant red; large flowers of velvety crimson; produces a large quantity of blooms throughout the summer.

Red Radiance. This is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers; most dependable of the roses and a universal favorite. An excellent variety for cutting and for the garden.

E. G. Hill. Without doubt one of the greatest of all the red roses. Will thrive and do well with ordinary attention. Very fragrant and lasting. Produces immense numbers of deep, rich glowing red blooms over long period of time.

WHITE

Caledonia. Purest white; large, perfectly formed buds on strong stems, opening into large flowers that retain their form until petals fall. No white rose can surpass this perfect variety.

Frau Karl Druschki. Very large, perfect form and snow-white; a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Well-formed, cream-colored buds opening into white flowers. Free blooming; hardy.

PINK

Editor McFarland. Deep pink. One of the finest pink garden roses grown today. Its pointed buds on nice long cutting stems last longer and retain their form wonderfully well. A rose that should be in every garden.

Columbia. A wonderful rose for cutting. The buds are full, well-formed; the flowers are perfectly modeled, of clear bright pink with outer petals of silvery pink. A healthy, medium grower.

Pink Radiance. Brilliant rose pink buds; a well-formed flower of shiny pink with light tints on the reverse of the petals; one of the strongest and most vigorous growers. The most dependable of all pinks and a universal favorite.

Dame Edith Helen. One of the largest and most perfectly shaped pink roses known. Flowers uniformly well shaped. Has attracted unstinted praise. The most perfumed of all pink roses.

Edith Nellie Perkins. A strong vigorous grower. The outer petals are of a shimmering silvery pink, while the deeper center petals are more of a soft shade of rose color.

YELLOW

Golden Dawn. Large, straw-yellow buds opening to pale lemon-yellow, double flowers with slight old rose markings. Rarely out of bloom. Bronzy foliage, free of disease.

Lady Hillingdon. An apricot yellow shaded to orange on the outer petals, becoming deeper and more intense in the center of the bloom.

Luxembourg. With long pointed buds of beautiful bronze yellow; very fragrant. One of the best yellow roses.

Joanna Hill. A splendid clear yellow with a golden heart; very large pointed buds which open full; fragrant; profuse bloomer.

TWO-TONED

Talisman. Multicolored. Glorious combination of orange, yellow, and rose-red. The fragrant flowers are much more highly colored in autumn.

President Herbert Hoover. A most popular rose. It is maroon, orange, and gold, rioting in a most contrasting fashion. Long, pointed buds; rigid stems. A fine garden rose, blooming well in the autumn. By far the best of its color.

CLIMBING ROSES

Where there is seemingly no room for bush roses, the climbing roses may find a place in the fence corner and in out-of-the-way places, reaching out and covering old fences or walls and giving a mass of gorgeous bloom. The climbing roses are easy of growth, are useful in many places, and will give an abundance of bloom the second season after planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Strong two-year plants.....	\$1.00	\$ 9.00	\$85.00

Climbing American Beauty. One of the best of the climbing roses. The large fragrant rosy-carmine flowers are produced in great abundance, and are excellent for cutting. For single or mass planting this is one of the best.

Climbing K. A. Victoria. Flowers identical with the bush K. A. Victoria; stems long, carrying one or more perfect cream-white double flowers. An excellent climber of good growth and foliage.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Clusters are perfectly formed, long pointed, deep pink buds open into large flowers of lighter pink. A strong grower with abundant glossy foliage which is disease resistant. One of the best climbers in cultivation.

Marechal Niel. A beloved, well-known old rose with magnificent large golden-yellow flowers of delicate fragrance and texture. An abundant bloomer. Somewhat tender variety which blooms in spring and at intervals throughout the season if well cultivated and watered.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. No other rose shows such brilliant, fiery scarlet blooms. The flowers are of medium size and are produced in clusters of five to ten or more, each stem being a veritable bouquet. Of strong climbing habit and perfectly hardy.

COMBINATION FRUIT TREES

Throughout the past year the popularity of the combination fruit tree has increased at an astonishing pace. This is only natural when you stop to consider the nature of this tree. It fulfills the need of the small homeowner who has very little space to devote to fruit trees. We are growing these novelty trees again this year to satisfy the request of hundreds of our customers who are anxious to grow these novelties for themselves. These will furnish plenty of shade and are highly ornamental at the same time.

QUINTUPLET, or 5-N-1 Apple.

Five Kinds of Apples Grown on One Tree!

Ideal for Home Gardens

The only apple tree for the small homeowner. Will produce a bountiful supply of five different kinds of apples, in a chain of ripening, from early summer to late autumn. Varieties: Yellow Transparent, Red June, All Red Jonathan, Anoka, and Double Red Delicious.

Two-Year Sturdy Trees @ \$2.50 each

2 or more @ \$2.00 each

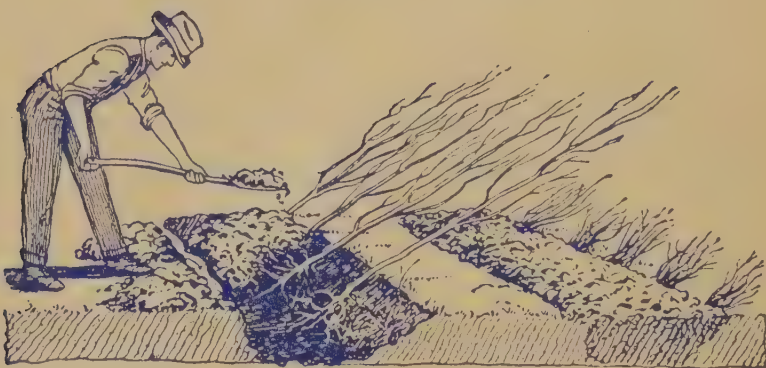
NEW 5-N-1 PEACH.

Five Varieties on One Tree

This tree, like Quintuplet Apple, is an outstanding novelty. The practice of budding more than one kind of peach on a single tree is not new; propagators have been doing it for years, but up to this time it has never been done on a large scale. Our 5-N-1 Peach is composed of the best commercial varieties grown—Hale Haven, Belle of Georgia, Golden Jubilee, South Haven, and Elberta—giving you a supply of fruit throughout the entire season.

Strong Two-Year Trees @ \$2.00 each

2 or more @ \$1.75 each



Heeling-In Trees and Shrubs

Temporary Planting

If possible heel your trees in a place convenient to the orchard or in the garden, preferably at the north side of a building or woods where they will have protection from the sun and their development will be retarded.

Select a well drained location. Dig a trench deep and wide enough to hold the roots without crowding. This trench or furrow should run east and west so the trees can be leaned toward the south or southwest. Throw the dirt from the trench so as to form a bank. Unpack the trees and place the roots in the bottom of the trench with the tops leaning against the bank.

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS

Your Success with Nursery Stock Depends on Proper Planting and Care

Volumes have been written on the planting and care of orchards and the beautification of home grounds, and yet each planting becomes an individual problem. Regardless of how choice your selection may be in trees and plants, or how perfect they may be when received by you, unless they are handled properly in planting and given the right kind of care, they will not give the results that are desired. Therefore, we offer a few general suggestions on the care and cultivation of trees, which will help make a success of the planting of stock which we supply.

Care of Stock. The bundles should be opened immediately upon arrival, the roots of plants dipped in water, and heeled in the ground, if holes are not all ready to set where wanted. Dig a trench deep enough and wide enough to take the root-system, and then cover the roots, firming the soil so as to contact each root. If some of the trunk (or branches, in case of shrubs) is covered with soil, the protection is double. A little water applied to dry soil is helpful. Trees heeled in may be kept several weeks in perfect condition. When ready to plant, take up only a few at a time, puddle the roots, and do not allow them to lie exposed to the sun or air. Be sure to remove label wire before tree begins to grow, or it will be fatally injured through strangulation. The ground should be carefully prepared by deep plowing and firming down with a disc and harrow before setting orchard material.

Planting. The holes for planting must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position. All broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off so as to leave the ends smooth and sound. All trees should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row; pack the soil very firmly about the roots by tramping with the feet or post tamper, being careful not to bark or break the roots. Leave three inches of the surface soil loose to serve as a mulch. If the ground is very dry, apply one or two pails of water before this soil mulch is in place, and after the water has soaked away it can then be placed over the moist soil. Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree.

Fall Planting. Practically all items of nursery stock may be successfully planted in the fall and results obtained are generally highly satisfactory, usually much better than if planting is delayed too late in the spring. It is recommended that planting be done as soon as possible after the first killing frost, but hardy stock can be transplanted safely at any time during the winter when the ground is not frozen or too wet. Some precautions are necessary, however, with a few kinds of plants and trees which are somewhat more tender to cold. Special bulletin giving detailed instructions will be sent for the asking, 3c postage stamp being sent to cover cost of mailing.

That you cultivate your newly planted trees is just as important as it is to cultivate tobacco or any other crop. Only after the tree has become well established should cultivation stop. Even then your trees will respond to fertilization and cultivation.

Careful and proper setting of trees and plants is necessary but is only the beginning of a successful orchard or beautiful home grounds. Cultivation, mulching, and watering, as well as spraying and pruning, must be carried on consistently or first investment will fail. Cover crops planted in the orchard and turned under with the plow at the right

time will give both feed and humus to the soil; and thorough cultivation, intelligent fertilization, careful pruning, and seasonable spraying will give abundant returns for money, labor, and time so expended. To have good things for home requires thought and effort in all things, and trees and plants are no exceptions.

Where plants have ball of earth burlapped around roots, avoid breaking this ball. Set in a hole that is plenty large to receive without crowding, setting about one inch deeper than the surface of the ground, then cut the burlap loose from around the top of the ball and allow it to fall back in the hole without removing. Fill in around the ball as you would around the roots of any other plant, tightening thoroughly, and using plenty of water to settle.

For shrubs and roses, etc., handle in the same way, though it is usually more desirable to prepare special bed for roses, selecting location that will have plenty of open air and sun, and particularly one that is well drained. It is usually better to remove the soil from the bed, filling it with good loam that is fairly rich, or using fertilizer in the soil. Plant so that plenty of room is given between the plants for cultivation. Remember that roses like lots of food and water during the summer months, and that you cannot hope to get blooms without this.

These suggestions are brief, their purpose being to impress on the home planter that good care and cultivation is necessary in order to secure best results, whether this be in the orchard or the grounds around the home. We shall at any time be glad to give instructions which may be needed for special planting and to help in any way possible to make a success of the trees and plants you purchase from us. Special bulletin on the care and cultivation of trees and plants will be sent upon request, as stated above. Your State Entomologist will supply you with a spray calendar for the asking, and will advise you where to get spraying materials at nearest point to you. Be sure to take any special problems you may have up with him. He will gladly help you.

PRUNING

Apple and Pear. Select from three to five of the branches to form the permanent head of the tree. These branches should be well distributed around the trunk and at a safe distance apart up and down the trunk. If two branches come out, a split may occur at this weak point in later life when the tree is full of fruit. Shorten these selected branches to about five buds, cutting the branches just above a bud that points outward. Remove all the other branches close to the trunk, leaving no stub longer than one-eighth to one-quarter inch. Also shorten back two-thirds the central leader of the tree, if one exists, else the tree assumes a too upright growth for best results in later life.

Cherry. Five or six good limbs, well distributed around the trunk, will be sufficient to form a well balanced top. The limbs left after pruning should not be cut back so severely as recommended for some other classes.

Plum. Cut back all branches to about two or three buds. After the tree has grown for a year, remove all but four or five branches, but do not cut them back. These buds will form the permanent framework for the top, and subsequent growth may be pruned to meet the requirements or taste of the planter.

Peach. These should be **planted immediately on delivery;** or, if not prepared to do so, the roots should be buried in the ground. They will not stand exposure to the sun or air, and many are lost simply for the want of care. As soon

as planted, cut back all side branches to within two or three inches of the main stem. Make this the invariable practice, and never deviate from it if you wish to save your trees. The growth will be much more rapid and vigorous in consequence of this pruning, and by strictly adhering to it, and by immediate planting or covering the roots in the soil, very few, if any, trees will be lost. Peaches, like all other stock we deliver, will be in fine condition, having been carefully handled and kept from exposure by us. If you do not follow our directions and meet with loss, the fault will be entirely with you.

Grapes. These should be planted ten to twelve inches deep in holes large enough to admit roots without curling them, pressing soil solid about roots. Cut vines back to within three or four buds of the roots. Keep the ground clean by cultivating; if impossible to cultivate, mulch. Prune in February or early March, before there are any signs of new growth—hence the importance of annual and intelligent pruning.

NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE

The number of trees to be planted per acre varies somewhat with the soil and variety to be planted. Trees or plants on deep rich soil require more distance than on light poor soil. The following distances are usually recommended for average soils:

Apple—35 x 35 feet—35 trees per acre.

Pear and Peach—20 x 20 feet—108 trees per acre.

Plum, Cherry, and Apricot—18 x 18 feet—134 trees per acre.

Figs—15 x 15 feet—193 trees per acre.

Pecan—40 x 40 feet—27 trees per acre.

Grape—8 x 10 feet—545 vines per acre.

Blackberry and Dewberry—3 x 8 feet—1,815 vines per acre.

To ascertain number of plants required per acre, divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet to be given each plant. For instance, apple, 35 x 35 feet, requires 1,225 square feet per tree or 35 trees per acre.

CONTROL OF INSECTS AND DISEASES

With the passing of each year, the necessity for spraying for insects and diseases which do damage to trees and plants becomes apparent, and while it is not always possible for the homeowner to identify certain insects and diseases, there are many which are very common and which are easily controlled. Where identification is not possible, samples may be sent to your state entomologist, where dependable advice will be gladly given. As suggested above, many of the common insects and diseases may be easily controlled by the home planter if he will take the trouble to equip himself with simple spray pumps and common insecticides for spraying and with a few simple tools with which to do proper pruning. This material can usually be purchased from your local dealers or merchants or can be ordered from various dependable sources.

Insects are usually divided into two classes, the "biting and chewing" and "sucking" insects. The first may be controlled with poison when it is possible to so spray that the poison will be eaten, while the other can be controlled by what is termed contact sprays.

Diseases are usually caused by a fungus growth and are controlled by sprays known as fungicides. A few of the diseases, such as blight in pear, etc., are caused by bacteria, and where such diseases occur, one of the best remedies is to cut away the infected parts, destroying the prunings by burning.

Therefore, there are two general classes of sprays, insecticides and fungicides, and the insecticides being divided into two classes known as poison and contact insecticides. Arsenate of Lead is a good example of the poison insecticide, while Lime-Sulphur Solution is a good example of the contact insecticide, with Bordeaux Mixture being the old stand-by as a fungicide.

SPRAY FORMULAS

Arsenate of Lead. One of the most common and most valuable poison sprays; may be prepared at home, using either powder or paste, it being easily procured in either form. Use at the rate of 2½ pounds of the paste or 2 pounds of powder to 50 gallons of water. Use for the control of flea beetle on grape, caterpillar on pecan, biting and chewing insects on shade trees, shrubs, etc., and for tent caterpillar on evergreens. Also use as spray for curculio and codling moth on fruit trees.

Nicotine Solution. This may be bought in concentrated form at almost any drugstore, usually under the name of "Black Leaf 40." In large quantities, use approximately ¾ pint to 100 gallons of water, or in small quantities, use about 1 ounce to 8 gallons of water. In making the spray mix the nicotine with very heavy suds, using lye soap or strong laundry soap for the suds, as this will cause the spray to adhere and spread much better. This is very easily prepared at home and is an excellent spray for control of aphid on apple, plum, roses, etc., and for use in ridding plants of red spider.

Lime-Sulphur Solution. One of the most important contact sprays we have, being one of the most effective for treatment for San Jose scale while trees are dormant. If commercial Lime-Sulphur is used, it should be used 2 pounds to 8 to 10 gallons of water for the winter spraying, while for summer the dilution should be approximately 1 pound to 8 or 10 gallons of water. This spray is excellent for use while trees are dormant as it helps to keep them in healthy state and is particularly beneficial in the control of scale.

Bordeaux Mixture. This is easily secured in prepared form at almost any drugstore, and usually directions for preparation and dilution are given. This is particularly useful in control of mildew and all fungus diseases, such as brown rot on peach and apple, black rot in grape, or mildew on roses, etc.

All of these sprays may be used by the homeowner, applying with large sprayer in orchard or vineyard where necessary, or knapsack sprayer for use where only a few trees need treatment, or even a small hand sprayer for use on small plants around the home. A small investment in equipment and materials may mean many dollars to you in your orchard or beauty to you in your home grounds.

SPRAYING GUIDE

FOR ROSES

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
1. When dormant.	Scalecide: 1 gal. to 20 gals. water.	Scale.
2. When insects make appearance.	Garden Volck 1 part to 32 parts water.	Aphid or plant-lice Leaf-hopper.
3. When fungus appears.	Bordeaux Mixture, 8 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Repeat every 10 days.	Black-spot. Mildew.
4. When insects appear.	Burn diseased parts and spray with Bordeaux.	Anthracnose.
5. When disease appears.	Hand-pick and burn fallen buds. Spray plants with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead with 50 gals. water. Add 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime.	Curculio. Caterpillar.

SPRAYING GUIDE

FOR PEACHES, PLUMS, NECTARINES, AND APRICOTS

Time of Appli- cation	Spray Material	Enemy
1. Dormant spray. In late fall or early spring 3 to 4 weeks before buds begin to swell.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gals. water, or Lime-Sulphur Solution 1 gal. to 8 gals. water. If troubled with shot-hole fungus, substitute Bordeaux Mixture 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water. If both scale and disease appear, use both sprays separately.	Scale insects. Leaf-curl. Brown rot. Shot-hole fungus. General sanitation.
2. When trees are in pink stage.	Nutonex Sulphur 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Scab and brown rot.
3. As soon as petals are two-thirds off.	Nutonex Sulphur 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water, with Arsenate of Lead $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Add 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gals. spray.	Curculio. Brown rot. Scab.
4. Shuck spray when husks begin dropping.	Same as third spray.	Curculio. Brown rot. Scab.
5. 2 or 3 weeks after No. 3.	Nutonex Sulphur 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Lead may not be needed.	Curculio. Scab. Brown rot.
6. 3 to 4 weeks before ripening.	Same as 5th spray.	Brown rot. Scab

Nutonex Sulphur (dry powder) contains 90 per cent highly toxic and active sulphur and 10 per cent adhesive spreader. Atomic Sulphur is prepared in paste form.

Frequent cultivation after the blooming of the trees is advisable, to destroy brown rot fungus apotheca on the fallen mummied fruit from which spores are disseminating at this time to aid in control of the disease.

FOR PEARS

1. Dormant.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gals. water, or Lime-Sulphur Solution, 1 gal. to 8 gals. water.	Certain insect eggs. Leaf-blister mite. Scale.
2. Delayed dormant. Just as the leafbuds are opening and the leaves are beginning to show green.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water. If scale is present, make application of Scalecide, 2 gals. to 50 gals. water. If pear psylla and aphids are troublesome, it will be necessary to make an application of Black Leaf 40, 16 ozs. to 50 gals. water.	Certain scale insects. Blister mite. Pear psylla. Aphids. Scab.
3. As soon as the petals of bloom are two-thirds off.	Nutonex Sulphur 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water, with Arsenate of Lead $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. to 2 lbs. Add 1 to 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gals. spray.	Codling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf-spot.
4. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 3.	Same as in No. 3.	Codling moth. Curculio. Scab. Leaf-spot.
5. 6 to 7 weeks after No. 4	Bordeaux Mixture 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Leaf-spot. Sooty fungus. Fly-speck.

FOR CHERRIES

1. Dormant spray.	Scalecide 1 gal. to 15 gals. water if scale appears.	Certain scale insects.
2. 10 to 14 days before blossom-buds open.	Lime-Sulphur Solution: 1 gal. to 12 gals. water.	Brown rot. Leaf-spot.
3. As soon as the shucks (calyces) have shed.	Nutonex Sulphur 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water with 1 lb. Arsenate of Lead. Add 3 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime to each 50 gals. spray.	Brown rot. Leaf-blight. Curculio.
4. When fruit is about the size of a pea.	Same as No. 3.	Same as No. 3.

SPRAYING GUIDE

FOR CHERRIES—Continued

Time of Appli- cation	Spray Material	Enemy
5. When the fruit is beginning to color.	Nutonex Sulphur 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water. Where cherry maggots are present, use 3 lbs. of Arsenate of Lead to 50 gals. water. Add 3 lbs. of fresh Hydrated Lime.	Brown rot. Leaf-blight. Maggot.

FOR GRAPES

1. When buds are swelling.	Arsenate of Lead 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water and Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Grapevine flea-beetle. Black-rot.
2. When shoots are 1 to 4 inches long and before blooming.	Bordeaux Mixture 6 to 8 lbs. and Arsenate of Lead 2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Flea-beetle. Black-rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. White rot.
3. Pre-blossom spray when shoots are 9 to 12 inches long.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water and 1½ lbs. of Arsenate of Lead.	Black rot. Chewing insects.
4. When blossoms are three-fourths off.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water and 1½ lbs. Arsenate of Lead to 50 gals. water.	Grape root-worm. Grape berry moth. Black rot. Downy mildew. Anthracnose. Leaf-folder.
5. Just before the grapes are large enough to touch.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 lbs. to 50 gals. water and 1½ lbs. Arsenate of Lead. If rose-bugs are present add 1 pint of molasses.	Ripe rot. Grape root-worm. Grape berry moth. Black rot.

If leaf hopper or other sucking insects are present use 16 ozs. of Black Leaf 40 to 50 gals. water and apply when temperature is above 80 degrees, if possible. Be sure to cover under side of leaves. Do not add Lime when Arsenate of Lead is used with the Bordeaux.

FOR APPLE

In dormant season; when trees are leafless, preferably as buds are just starting to break,	Miscible Oils, Dry Lime Sulphur, 12-15 lbs. to 50 gals.	Scale Insects.
In spring when buds are bursting, showing green tips.	Nicotine, 1 to 800, added to Lime-Sulphur, 3 lbs. to 50 gal. plus 5 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime.	Apple Aphids(lice). Scab.
When flower buds show pink, but before any have opened. (Other sprays as recommended for codling moth, below, will help control troubles in this group.)	Lime-Sulphur, 3 lbs. to 50 gals. plus 5 lbs. fresh Hydrated Lime, with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead.	Scab. Black rot. Bud Moth. Cankerworm. Tent Caterpillar. Curculio.
1. When most of the petals have fallen. (Calys spray.) 2. Approximately 3 weeks after bloom. 3. Approximately 10 weeks after the bloom. 4. Fifteen to seventeen weeks after the bloom.	Lime-Sulphur, 2-3 lbs. to 50 gal. plus 5 lbs. Hydrated Lime. NOTE:—After weather becomes hot (from about July 1) reduce the strength of the Lime-Sulphur to about 1 to 1½ lbs. per 50 gal. with 1½ lbs. Arsenate of Lead. Repeat any of these applications if necessary. Necessary in South where there may be 3 broods in one season.	Codling Moth. Curculio.
Any time Rust appears.	Spraying not effective. Remove cedar trees near by. The rust cannot live without cedars on which it spends part of the year	Apple Rust, Cedar Rust.
	See under Pear—Fire Blight.	Blight.

SPRAYING GUIDE

BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY, AND DEWBERRY

Time of Application	Spray Material	Enemy
1. In spring before growth starts.	Lime-Sulphur 12½ lbs. to 50 gals.	Anthracnose.
2. When new shoots are 6-8 inches.	4 lbs. Dry Lime-Sulphur to 50 gals.	Anthracnose.

STRAWBERRY

Before blossoms open. Additional applications as often as necessary.	Bordeaux and Arsenate of Lead, 4 lbs. to 50 gals.	Leaf Spot. Leaf Roller.
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Renew beds frequently. May mow off and burn foliage after berries are picked.

SHADE TREES

Spring and Summer.	3 lbs. Arsenate of Lead to 97 gals. water.	Caterpillars. Measuring Worms. Canker Worms.
	Dig out with sharp knife.	Borers.

Shade trees are usually attacked by scale insects which may be controlled while trees are dormant with Scalecide: 1 gal. to 15 gals. water.

FOR PECANS AND ENGLISH WALNUTS AND OTHER NUT TREES

1. When nuts are about as large as garden peas.	Bordeaux Mixture 5 to 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water with 2 lbs. Arsenate of Lead.	Scab. Case-bearer. Weevil.
2. 10 to 14 days after No. 1.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
3. 2 to 3 weeks after No. 2.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.
4. Between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15.	Arsenate of Lead 2 lbs. to 50 gals. water.	Leaf-Spot. Case-bearer.

For borers, inject carbon disulphide, close holes with putty or clay.

Now that we have peace, we must move forward promptly in every phase of our agricultural, industrial, and civic life—each for the good of the other, and together for the continued progress of a free America, where people will continue to inhale the breath of liberty. To make America more fruitful and beautiful is the nurseryman's mission at all times.

While our thoughts and energies were diverted from planting and tree care during the war, it is time now to redouble our energies and fill the vacancies in our orchards as well as our ornamental landscapes. Whether you are planting a small or large orchard, or only a single specimen or two, it will pay you to select our trees. We offer only top quality trees in varieties popular for quality and flavor.

Remember, trees and plants are a necessity and worthwhile investment, and not a luxury. Materials are scarce again this year, and by ordering early you will stand a better chance of receiving what you order. Thank you.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY NURSERIES, Inc.
McMinnville, Tennessee

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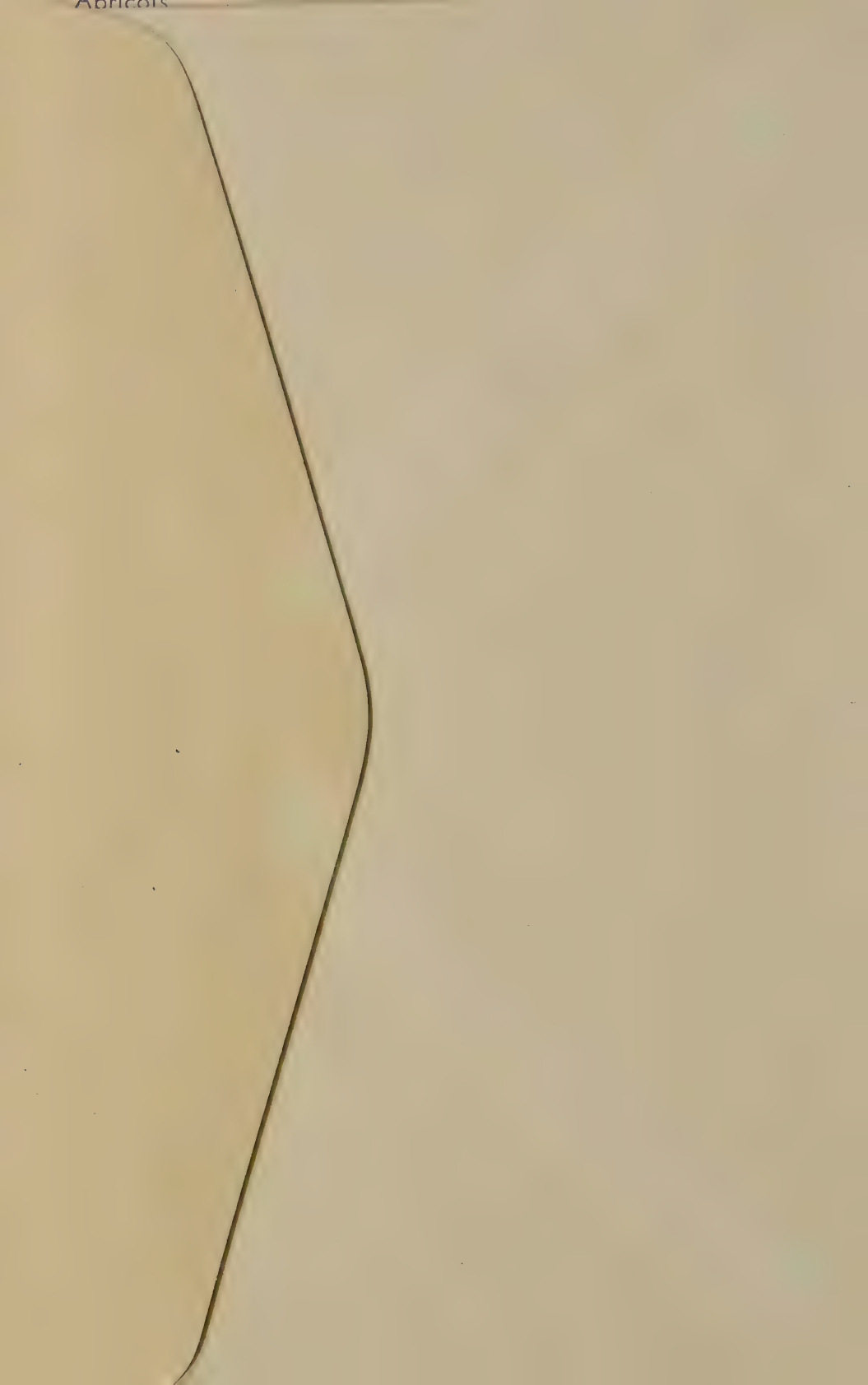
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